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RES CO., is, Mo. any bank ___ 23499, cor-Mo. D. ST. LOUIS, MO. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1902.

Volume LV., No 24"



The Dairy

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Noticing your Editor RURAL WORLD: Noticing your request in the issue of May 21 that Missourl dairymen defend themselves against the arrogant claims of the South Dakota Col. "L. and L. agent" that Missourl does not come within the boundary lines of the fine butter district, I wish to state that he most certainly never saw this that he most certainly never saw this part of the grandest state in the union. In the northeastern corner of the union. where the blue grass loves to grot e a failure of crops was never knowl n a farm 30 miles from Kansas City, W 15.00 pounds of butter annuwhich is sold to Kansas City grocers, a discriminating people

which is sold to Kansas City grocers, and consumed by discriminating people of Kansas City, who love fine butter so well that we received 35 cents per pound free on board care at Lawson from Dec. 1 to April 1, shore which time we are getting 30 cents per pound. Can Col. "La and Lagent" beat it?

Missouri lacks nothing that is essential to fine butter making—her natural advantages of diversified crops, fine blue grass and good water coupled with an intelligent effort to utilize them will make her the banner dairy state of the union. It is within the province of every painstaking farmer to make good butter in Missouri. I get good cows, plenty of good feed, warm and comfortable quarters, kept clean and well ventilated, a hand separator, a clean room in which to keep your cream and churri, keep everything absolutely clean—don't think it is clean; is seen its seen. absolutely clean-don't think it is clear know it is clean. When the cream is ser arated churn and you have good butter Easy, isn't it? Then, after making good butter, sell it to some one who can good butter at a good price-that is important feature for success. Don' od butter for a low price.

Now, Mr. Editor, we are just plain Misand it will take more than just on on the part of Col. "L. and to prove that Missouri cannot or fine butter. He will have to

uri is all right and dairymen have prospects to-day than ever before; for dairy products bid fair to be than for several years.

DRAWBACKS TO DAIRYING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: There is no Editor RURAL WORLD: There is no line of work open to a man but what may appear very attractive when the pleasant and profitable features are presented to view, but there is always a more or less disagreeable side. While there is no line of farming that offers larger profits under the profits of the profit suitable conditions, or a more interesting group of problems for study than does dairying, there are features of the work are more or less disagreeable to ost people and to some prohibitive. No ne should start into the business without full realization of its disagreeable as il as its profitable possibilities.

"Dairying is confining." The cows must be milked twice every day, rain or shine, warm or cold. To few it is a pleasant task to milk when the thermometer is hovering around the zero mark, or up around the 90-degree mark; when the perspiration runs in rivulets down his face, and the cow's body seems like a furnace, while her tail is almost continually filtred in his face in an effort to dislodge a few more or less troublesome files. If one has not sufficient liking for the dairy cow, and interest in her possibilities to put up with these things, "keep out." They may be lessened by warm stables in winter and cool, dark ones in summer, but as yet no machine has taken the place of man's hand as a successful milking device.

Too often dairying is not profitable beind the zero mark, or up

Too often dairying is not profitable because it is done on such a small scale that it does not pay "to have the conveniences to do it right." The cows are not propered, their ration is not well selected use it is not worth while to buy feed for only two or three cows, the milk sufause there is not enough to warant the building of a suitable milk room The cream is not ripened prop-churning is hurried because it pay to spend the time when the r all sells for the same price any

many sections farm hands object to

requires some one to make a trip every day. If butter is made there will be a trip to town once or twice a week, which rarely takes less than half a day, while if it is delivered to customers it takes ad-

When milk is retailed there is the ex-



MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, 1904

The Mines and Metallurgy Building forms part of the east wing of the fanlike general ground plan of the Exposition and is the last building on the south side of the esplanade leading to the group of Government buildings, which are to stand on a higher level. It will have a rich back-ground of hiliside foliage toward the southeast.

Considered as a part of the general covered loggia which surrounds the ensurance of the southeast.

The ground floor will furnish an exhibit space feet may be gained by the introduction of galleries. A sub-division of the exhibit space into numerous alcoves for each classification is suggested.

The walls of the building are set back from the facade 18 or 20 feet, forming a covered loggia which surrounds the entire building.

"Some have attempted to classify it as

which makes it possible that each one a rough golden colored glass which will of the eight divisions shall receive abund- be illuminated at night and show the fig-

a part of the greatest "show" ever attempted, it undoubtedly should be nove!, striking and full of life.

The style of architecture which it represents has been a source of much specuation.

Keep the milk as cool.

Architecture. Perhaps I will have to exof the eight divisions shall receive abundant light from every side and that no skylights shall be necessary directly over any of the exhibition spaces. At the intersection of the two principal arcades through the main axis a colonaded roundant is shown with an appropriate monument.

Architecture. Perhaps I will have to extend the statement of the two has regionally a shown the fig. 1 and 1 an

of agriculture which requires the most attention to detail is most profitable, if afford to let a good part of our fine pasture grasses be expended in the energy dairying.

The next article will discuss "Profits of Dairying."

H. E. VAN NORMAN.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

NAYOP I. I. SMUTH

WAYOP I. I. SMUTH

De ready for the fly plague. We cannot afford to let a good part of our fine pasture grasses be expended in the energy of our ceived at the factory for several months of our cattle sufficient to keep off the flies. We had better use a cheaper repellent. This is our seventh year's use of a fly repellent. The "shoo fly" which we use is lasting and does what it is intended to fight and honestly made by all parties

MAYOR J. J. SMITH.

The "Dairy Capital" of Sedalia in a re cent write-up of Sweet Springs speaks of J. J. Smith, President of the Missouri

State Dairy Association, as follows:
"J. J. Smith, mayor of Sweet Springs also one of its energetic business mer He has been in the creamery business for nine years, and where others in different parts of the country have failed to make the business go, he finds it profitable and is continually increasing the output. Mr. Smith finds no difficulty in getting the farmers to bring the surplus milk to the creamery. The butter fat is extracted, and much of the milk is sold back to the farmers at five cents per can. The business of the creamery keeps Mr. Smith pretty well occupied, but he finds time to push any and everything that looks like it might benefit the city. He was recently elected mayor, and is taking an active interest in municipal affairs." ne years, and where others in different

Editor RURAL WORLD: The creamery Editor RURAL WORLD: The creamery business is a great industry in this country. We are milking 22 cows now, and will have more in a short time. But some pecple must learn to take care of their cows and also keep good ones. I notice that when you feed a good dairy cow she will make more milk and butter, but if you feed a poor cow she will lay on the fat. I have a neighbor who gets more money each month from three cows than another one does from nine. Now, if it pays the man with nine cows there is certainly plenty of money in the business for

ing and does what it is intended to do. gently and honestly made by all parties Last year we used a compressed air concerned, many arguments and experi-

money each month from three cows that delivered to customers it takes and cultonal time.

The related there is the related there is the related there is the related there is the consequent of delivery sagons, cane, bottless and early the relationship of the problems of the greatest drawbin, the constitution of the problems of the relation to the constraint of the problems of the great and the problems of the great and the problems of feeding, breams be has neglectorized as quickly in not marketed property, and most their gallows in their application to the problems of feeding, breams the properties as quickly in not marketed property, and more shown and the feed and the great and the problems of feeding, breams and great and the problems of feeding, breams a feed and the great and the problems of feeding breams and property and the problems of feeding, breams and property and the property and the problems of feeding, breams and property and the property and the problems of feeding, breams and property and the property and the problems of feeding, breams and property and the dairy and no products described to the problems of feeding, breams and property and the property and the

prayer, but found that this applied the material too freely. This year we will into details about them we will give the use a hand sprayer or a flat brush—either in the good.

Harvesting Mach A., for "King C into details about them we will give the libe about them we will give the book which tells is good.

It seems that the custom of this butter of the corn crop. THE WATER SUPPLY is another im- maker was to test each patron's milk in THE WATER SUPPLY is another important thing to look after. While cows will drink any old slop if forced to do so they like a cool, clean drink. We see that our herd gets two full cold drinks each day at the barns. Then they have running water in the pastures if they wish it. ning water in the pastures if they wish it.

SHADE RETURNS PROFIT.—If there are no trees in the pasture some kind of shade should be provided.

Practice could be easily carried out with-uning water in the routine work. Such a system, however, proved to be the cause of the low test always coming on one man; the investigation showed that the test bottle which had been used are no trees in the pasture some kind of shade should be provided.

CONTINUE THE GRAIN RATION.—
While our grass is good, it is not good policy to cut off the grain feed. My boys have been testing this during the past two weeks, and find that the yield of individual cows can be increased 30 per cent by feeding four pounds of cornmeal daily to cows giving over 25 pounds of milk periods. Blue grass is well up in protein, but lacks in carbohydrates which the cornmeal supplies. At the same time the quality of butter is improved.

JUNE BUTTER.—We do not hear so much about June or any other month butter as we did some years ago. The dairy cow, the separator and the creamery, together with a better knowledge of cream and how to ripen it make butter quite uniform in quality during the full 12 months. The grain of butter can be modified by feeding cotton seed meal. This feed causes butter to stand up better than any grain I know of.

AN AERATOR.—Every dairymen should

and celling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with a brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, too, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying, one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly. As the business of supplying milk to cities and creameries is of large proportions and depends upon cleanliness, this precaution of disinfection should be regularly followed.

A. W. BITTING, Veterinarian. Indiana Experiment Station, in "Jersey Bulletin."

WHY MILK TESTS VARY.

At nearly every institute attended by Professor Cottrel and myself, the question was asked: "What is the reason of our milk tests being 2.6 per cent one month, and next, under exactly the same conditions, it tests 4 per cent or more? There are a great many things that affect the test, so that we cannot point to any one thing as doing it. In the first place, the conditions are never "exactly" the same; the pasture may be better one month than another, the weather may be cooler or warmer, perhaps you encourage the cow less with the milk stool, or perhaps the boy who brings them in does not get them so much excited. All these things, and many more, influence the per At nearly every institute attended by things, and many more, influence the per ent of butter fat.

Kidness is sure to be rewarded by an in rease in both the per cent of butter fat and also in the milk yield; whenever you abuse the cow, either by a sharp word, the milk stool or by running after her, you are taking money out of your pocket by decreasing the per cent of butter fat and also the yield of milk. Whenever the cow suffers for lack of food, water or lack of proper care, there is a decrease in the amount received from her. There are other reasons why your test may be lower one month than another. When the milk is warm it churns very easily, so that when you send your milk to the station in cans only half full they will be partially churned when they get there. There is no way of getting a fair sample of such milk for the butter fat that is churned is lost, both to the patron and to the creamery man. If you have a can and chally to save full consequent. and also in the milk yield; whenever you

Considered as a part of the general scheme, it plays a very unimportant role in the spectacular display of the Fair, and for this reason no attempt has been made to force a finite special sp cent, while the last will test from 10 to 12 per cent. Don't skim all your milk before you send it to the station, and then expect it to test 6 per cent. To the creameryman I would say, keep all samples of milk from churning, if possible; good tests can never be obtained from a churned sample without the use of ether, and this is too laborious a process for you. It is claimed by some that simply heating the milk to a temperature that will melt butter fat will answer, but my work in this line convinces me that satisfactory results can never be obtained in this manresults can never be obtained in this man J. A. CONOVER.

Kansas Experiment Station

KING CORN IS COMING.

coming with a king of cereals. He brings a not'e: profit to the corn-gro Readers of COLMAN'S RUR-AL WORLD should write to McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago., U. S. k which tells how to double the valu

TO PREVENT HORN GROWTH.

The growth of the horn button in calver

ree or four days old.

Wrap a piece of paper about one end of
he stick of caustic potash, so as to preent the material from attacking the fingers. Dip the other end of the stick in water and rub over the horn button until assumes a red, inflamed appearance. If one application does not kill the horn, peat in about two weeks. If the work

pletely effective. Another method is to apply a little nitrie acid to the horn buttor it in until it has a yellow appearance. Onapplication will do. Nitric acid must be kept in a bottle with a glass sto

A GOOD CHANCE

To Buy a Good Dairy Herd.

There are not many opportunities to buy a good working herd of dairy cows. but we know of one such that ought to be taken advantage of by some one who wants to get into the dairy business

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS

BECAUSE. -They are constructed after the "Alpha" Disc and "Split Wing" patents, which cannot be used by any other manufacturer and which enable De Laval machines to skim cleaner and produce more even and more thoroughly churnable cream than is otherwise possible, at much less speed and wear, and much greater ease of operation

BECAUSE. -The De Laval makers have ever been first and fore most in the manufacture of Cream Separators throughout the worldhave ever led where others follow-their factories being among the finest machine shops in the world and their knowledge of Cream Separators far greater and more thorough than that of any comparatively in experienced would-be competitor.

BECAUSE. -The one purpose of the De Laval makers has ever been the production of the best Cream Separator possible regardless of cost, instead of that mistaken "cheapness" which is the only basis upon which any would-be competitor can even make pretence of seeking

BECAUSE -The vastly great sale of De Laval machines-ten times all others combined-enables the De Laval makers to do these things and much more in the production of the perfect Cream Separator that no one else could attempt.

A De Laval catalogue explaining in detail the facts here set forth may be had for the asking.

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SHARPLES DAIRY CREAM SEPARATORS, I "Business Dairying," a very va Sharpies Co., Chicago, ilis. le book and Catalogue No. 160 free. P. M. Sharpies, West Chester, Pa.

DIGESTIBILITY OF MILK

To test the relative digestibility of pas o PREVENT HORN GROWTH.

e growth of the horn button in calves est prevented by the use of caustic sh. Cut away the hair from around horn button as soon as it can be lote. This is usually when the calf is or four days old.

This is usually when the calf is or four days old.

This is usually when the calf is or four days old.

The province of paper about one end of stick of caustic potash, so as to prethe material from attacking the find. Dip the other end of the stick in and rub over the horn button until sumes a red, inflamed appearance, one application does not kill the horn, at in about two weeks. If the work are to the following conclusions:

2. Contrary to theory, cooked milk when a conducted at the Maryland Agricultural Station. A certain quantity of milk was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees F., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f., and kept at that temperature for haif an hour. The milks was pasteurised by being heated to lof degrees f. If the was a lot lof degrees f., and

2. Contrary to theory, cooked milk when fed to calves in these experiments caused violent scouring in the majority of case 3. A majority of physicians in charge o children's hospitals correspond favored the use of raw milk for infant

ravored the use of raw misk for intants wher the milk is known to be in perfect condition, but favored pasteurized milk under ordinary conditions.

4. With one exception, all the physicians corresponded with discouraged the use of orresponded with discouraged the use o tooked or sterilized milk for infant feed

Experiments show that milk should not

Buff Jersey's latest book on Farm Stock and Dairy Work is full of practical things for practical people. The Slo, how to build and fill; ensilage, its value; soil, crops, variety and how to grow. Swine, poultry and many other subjects ably treated. Send 2c for copy. Monpouth III



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SHELLS CORN—

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Horticulture

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

ARE OF BERRY PLANTS .- Go over

off with a small plow leaving a cultivated and new plants way a patch may be profit-

A COMPOST HEAP.—Every one on a m should have a compost heap. Select convenient yet out of the way place, d there dump all rubbish as will were mose readily, working it over from me to time as the pile gets larger. When avenient have a jag of muck from a rate in the pasture to mix with the rest, i add a little sand. You will find it ch a pile to go to when you want a little good earth for potting plants or for hotbed; and how grateful the good wife will be for such a convenient place to go to for earth for her beloved flowers. Also store some good earth under shelter for

rgetables down so low that they do not ay for the bunching. The potato crop ill be enormous and they will be dirt heap later on. EDWIN H. RIEHL. North Alton, Ill., June 2, 1902.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: After passing ough such a drouth as that of last r, when all one's efforts to produce a p were in vain, now to be blessed with about 800 cabbage and tomato plants without the aid of water from our hands, ill of which are growing nicely. We have had some trouble in getting a tand of cantalounes and malor.

them once with Bordeaux mixture, when they were the size of buckshot. I don't know that the spraying did any good, but am sure that it did no harm.

The plum seems to have a world of enemies. We have in one grove the Burbank, Damson, Wild Goose, Purple, Gage and a small, yellow plum. The last named we keep to help pollenise the better ones, as it is such a perfect bloomer. Our lieve, that the curculio does not feed upon the leaves of the plum tree, but goes to

k, does not pay, mainly the ground to feed. This being the case, will be comparatively to jar the insects down and kill them would be the most effective way to get when the immerse product.

is the berries will be comparatively and the vitality of the plant will be would be the most effective way to get by impaired by the immense productor of seed. Head young canes low, so will branch freely and grow strong will branch freely and grow strong will branch freely and grow strong value freely and grow strong plant freely and grow strong patch. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in better shape to give best rein the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in the future, and the expense will be growth to a stake. The plants be in the leaves and small twigs on which the leaves and small twigs on which the leaves grow. This style of blight does not kill the ree as when it strikes the budy but any kind of blight is unsignity and not very encouraging to the fruit growth to a stake. The plants th times the blight now (with plenty of moisture) than they had at this time last year, when it was so dry. Last season trees and it killed all those stricken lost five trees out of 111 four years old.

the for the currant worm and give it tedicine prompt'y.

RE OF GRAFTS.—Look after the soccasionally, rubbing off all the steep but the soccasionally, rubbing off all the steep but the social has made a growth it inches. It is advisable to pinch off onds of top grafts that are making excessive growth, lest they get heavy lighting on them. This will cause to spread out more and spend more 300 grape vines, all planted the fall of 1897. These trees and vines have passed their fourth season and are now going into their fifth bearing season. The ead out more and spend more rgy in making a good union season that are not taken into ac-should have attention also in way by removing sprouts coming nelow the scion.

In polow the scion.

In which the pecan and hickory, which so show no signs of growth.

number of volunteer persimmons a grafted to a new variety that is absterned the science of the finest new liberries look well.

In the family. So the vineyard yielded \$308 in four years from the planting. The look is a started to a new variety that is absterned to a new variety that is about a new variety that is about to bushel of pears all told and sold for \$2-a good price for the pears, but the feet about one bushel of pears all told and sold for \$2-a good price for the trees.

I have seen tree agents going about with a photograph of a two-year-old Kieffer tree having about a half bushel of pears and a peck piled up on the ground under it, all grown on the two-year-old tree in one season. I think the photograph was taken from a tree down on the two-year of the family.

to cheer me with their graph was taken from a tree down on the look and assist me in my battle against coast—not in Missouri. It did not induce me to buy trees at \$1 and \$1.75 each, the prices! I have seen paid. E. W. GEER.

the raising of all kinds of fruits which can be grown in this climate. That is to say, nature has done her part in providing suitable soil and climate. It now remains for man to exercise his skill and judgment in carrying out the plans and general principles which are essential to successful fruit growing. There are a few of these general principles which I wish to discuss at this time in order to answer some of the many inquiries which come from those who are contemplating starting in the business.

I take it that one of the most important points in the starting of an orchard is the

oints in the starting of an orchard is the election of a suitable site. The neglect of this point is one of the principle rea the state are not profitable. They were

the state are not profitable. They were planted either upon unsuitable soil or where the general lay of the land was not suitable for a strong, vigorous growth of trees; and without a good, strong growth of trees; and without a good, strong growth of trees a maximum crop of fruit cannot be expected.

THE SITE FOR AN ORCHARD should be high or relatively high. This will adtend to the highest success. Even a few feet above the general level will often be sufficient to prevent winter killing, as a cold air being heavier than warm settles down into the hollows and low lands just as water flows down hill to the creeks and rivers. It has often been noticed that a difference of two hundred feet in the height between two places, in a still, cold singht, makes a difference of fifteen to twenty degrees in temperature. This difference would often be sufficient to destroy a neach cron on the low land, while the first planting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. About the 1st of May, 1861, the first plenting was in 1860. he lies past three days we have put out of the control of the cont

more of the corn or potatoes than you do

dealers have an equal interest with the apple growers, and a convention that would be attended by both classes would result in the greatest of mutual benefits. In this vicinity it is a most natural thing

in the proposition for a national g and that they will send in and frank expressions of their JAMES HANDLY, Secretary.



rought from \$6 to E per bushel from the to their needs and use a cover crop for fall and winter to be plowed under in the spring. In most parts of southern Indiana the orchard lands are too rolling to admit of constant cultivation, and so the matter of the straight of the substituted here to advantage.

This brings us to the care and management of a bearing orchard, which will be discussed in our next article.

JAMES TROOP.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

APPLE GROWERS MEETING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association, at the instance of Mr. A. V. Schermerhorn of Kinmudy, Ill, action was taken in the matter of making an effort to have a national convention of apple growers and apple dealers to be held at the most available place in the Mississippi Valley during the present year. The apple is assuming a most important place in the large fruit interests of the country, and with the increasing demand for foreign-shipments, and a behavior of the planter of the growers and a convention that would be attended by both classes would be attended by both classes would be attended by both classes would result in the greatest of mutual benefits. first to the last picking. But when the hundred acres planted at Centralia in 1866

going into their fifth bearing season. The going into their strike search of both classes would rescaled the bunches the second season that are not taken into account. The sales from the third season; it is a most natural thing that the sales from the third season; it is a most natural thing that the orchardists would like to see use the property of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting. The family is not perfect on the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family. So the vineyard yielded 308 in four years from the planting of the family should be giad to receive personal expressions from any sources as to the desirability of having a convention and as to the planting of the family of having a convention and as to the planting of the family of having a convention and as to the prices. Event the order that would be recommended and the preferred by the many of the family should be giad to receive personal expressions from any sources as to the desirability of having a convention and as to the planters some dropped during which are seen paid to in Missouri. It did not induce me to buy trees at it and it. Seach, the prices I have seen paid. E. W. GEER.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have shown in a previous article that the greater portion of Indiana is well adapted. The constraints, Heading and Prularig orthogother the constraints, Heading and Prularig orthogother the season of th

like it was in the beginning. Soon after the Illinois Central extended their line into Tennessee and Mississippl berry planting became general along th cial berry growers in the South, though a long way from the Chicago and other northern markets, reaped the first big prices of the season, yet not the fancy prices that the old first planters at obprices that the old first planters at obden received. Since the coming in of the inneties berry growers have multiplied from hundreds up into the thousands on all direct railway lines leading from the south to the northern markets. The acreage is being largely increased in many localities, far from markets, too, where the producers are subjecting themselves to possible high prices in the transportation to market. Then with the increased price of berry packing material, with the possibilities of late frosts in many of the distant localities, and drouth in others, renders the berry business more and more hasardous every year. hazardous every year.
(To Be Continued.)

The Apiary

Editor RURAL WORLD: Last year we rking on the bees. We have slain this taken up lodging elsewhere. We do not hunt for them, but keep a gun handy and use it when they come to see us.

I did not like to kill them. They are very industrious and destroy a great many bugs and beetles, but their onslaught on our bees was too much for me. They did not come about us so much until we got our bees a year ago.

I have noticed that one can easily locate the farm that has bees by noting the presence of the bee martin. I examined the stomach of one that I killed and found the remains of bees as well as bugs, etc.

C. A. BIRD.

Vernon Co., Mo.

WHAT THE BEE KEEPER MUST KNOW.

Is a theoretical knowledge necessary Is a theoretical knowledge necessary in bee culture? You often meet people who tell you that the teachers of agriculture or the writers on this subject, are not practical men; that their theories are absolutely useless and that the men who can so finely discourse on the best manner to grow potatoes, for instance, could not raise a potato with their own hands. This is all a mistake and although there are certainly many theorists who are not practical, most practical results are all low after and often carry the germ spore achieved from theoretical reasonings fol-lowed by practice, writes C. P. Dadant in "Frairie Farmer." So it is in bee culture.

"Frairie Farmer." So it is in bee culture.

dwindles down to naught, because the queen being the mother there is no hatching of young to replace the decrepit and fast disappearing elders. If you do not know that the worker bee lives but a few months at most you will be unable to understand why the orphan colony soon sees its bees replaced by all-devouring moths. If you cannot recognize at a glance the difference between a drone comb and a worker comb you will be unable to judge whether your hive is not too plentifully supplied with the former, in which cases the constantly hatching broods of these lasy consumers would devour the surplus which you should rightfully expect for

to center, you may try to supply your lose together or too far apart, which ble hive, as far as it is possible to make it. If you do not know that the bees are hive with a gummy substance, which they

it always after the first time plunges out without looking behind you will be apt to lose many bees in transporting your hive injudiciously from one spot to another injudiciously from one spot to another, without taking pains to make known to the bees the fact that their location is changed and that they must "look around" before leaving home next time. If you do not know how the bees can do not know how the bees can heen from a worker egg properly how you can thus supply your colonies with easily raised ou will be likely to lose many m this cause alone. But it is hives from this cause alone. But it is useless to multiply the examples. Let it suffice to say that in no business more than in bee culture is it necessary to read and get up-to-date.

How a Jas. Boss Case is made

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case is made of two layers of Solid Gold with a layer of Stiffening Metal between welded and rolled together into one solid sheet of metal. The Jas. Boss Case is a Solid Gold Case for all practical purposes. The Stiffening Metal simply adds strength and durability. The Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years by the largest watch case makers in the world, who have been making it for a full half century. Every Boss Case has the Keystone trademark stamped inside. Ask any dealer to The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia

By this mark you know them

es are not to be kept in the poultry yard or barnyard. A single sting may kill a young chicken or a turkey poult, and it takes but few, if given as they usua'ly about the head, to kill the olde while an attack from a colony hive has been upset by some rov-orse, cow or calf may prove fatal to

n who

t mant, could
hands,
dier bugs and other puncturing insects

spring you must be able at the very first more numerous and more active. Even the glance to discover whether they have a queen or not. A queenless hive soon dwindles down to naught, because the til in the late summer and fail it finds

are sterile to their own pollen, and th pollen is but little carried by the wind harvest from the sap of several kinds of resinous trees, and which gum serves as a shield against the inroads of many enemies, you will be in danger of trying to devise a lot of useless inventions, in the way of hive appliances, such as drawers, hinged doors, close fitting frames, etc., which the bees will render entirely useless by sticking them all over with a glossy coat of this propolis, which will glue these fixtures as fast to the hive as if they had been fastened there with an abundance of cement-coated nails.

If you do not know that the honey bee learns the location of its home, once for all, and that in flying away after honey it always after the first time plunges out

LAWS COVERING HONEY FOUND

Writing on laws relating to the finding of honey. R. D. Fisher in "Gieaninga" says: There was a sort of code among bee-hunters in the earlier days of this country, and is said to have been generally observed. It was to the effect that when a bee tree was located and marked with the initials of the finder, his rights were prima facie, and zealously observed. But this code did not hold good in law, especially against those holding an interespecially against those holding an interest in the land.

and get up-to-date information. These points of knowledge which we can get with a few hours of study in technical books have been gathered slowly, one at a time, and sometimes with many previous errors, by hundreds of observers, whose added knowledge has been handed down for hundreds of years. The only reson bled to gather information on any subject with only a little study. Bo, friend reader, if you have bees, and do not have a been bed to gather information you will get will repay you many times for the investment.

BEES MAY DO GOOD AND HARM.

In the first place they must be kept at home. The Massachusetts "Ploughman" suggests:

Bees and poulter to read the first place they must be kept at home. The Massachusetts "Ploughman" suggests:

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Bees and poulter to read the first place they must be kept at home. The Massachusetts "Ploughman" suggests:

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Bees and poulter to read the first place they must be kept at home. The Massachusetts "Ploughman" suggests:

Bees and poulter to read the property or a hive of bees on another's land, and marks it at once with his sit at once with his sit at once with his place to read the head none to reclaim the bees and honey, read to reclaim the bees and honey, read to require the right to bring in the courts the usual action of trespass at, per bushel ... \$1.50

ST. LOUIS COMMISSION CO., \$1.100 on the bees and honey, read to bees and honey, read the exclusive property of the bees and honey which he for cutting down the tree and carrying away the bees and honey, read the exclusive property of the bees and honey to bees and the exclusive property of the bees and honey to bees and the exclusive property of the bees and honey in himself; as against one of the heirs having an interest in the land; nor down the read to be a cutting down the read the exclusive property of the





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C. D. LYON OHIO

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PEA AND BEAN THRESHER. This machine has been in succe-sful operation or the last four years, during which time several or the last four years, during which time several complete in all respects. The 3s-inde reliable complete is all respects. The 3s-inde reliable conditions weight 2,600 lbt. Can be successfully soo make Hay Bailer which can be belted to and the successfully several with the successfully several reliable to the successfully several reliable to the successfully several reliable to the successful several reliab

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To the appendix of the representation of the second sec



Live Stock

Aug. 5, 1862.

City, Mo.

Sept. 2, 1962.—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo. Registered saddle and harness horses, Registered Bhorthorns and Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 17, 1962.—Combination State Fair sale, Indianapolis, Ind.

Oct. 1, 1962.—Combination State Fair sale, straingfield. Ill.

Oct. 22-22, 1902.—Combination Hog Show sale, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 6, 1902.—Combination sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; Manager, C. H. C. Anderson,

SHORTHORN SHOWS NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS
AND SALES.

June 17.—Combination Shorthorn sale at as City, Mo.

October 22. 1902—Geo. W. Jessup, Rock-ville, Ind.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, 31.-J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Mo., sale

Centralia, Mo. 11.—J. J. Littrell, E. S. Stewart, Dr. F. Kelth and J. H. Cottingham, at

Combination sale Berkshires. lager A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; k, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

PROF. PLUMB GOES TO OHIO.

Professor Charles S. Plumb, director of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Sta-tion and Professor of Animal Husbandry in Purdue University, has been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Ohio State University, Columbus. It is the purpose of the Agricultural College of this institution to enlarge the instruction

riodicals. He also founded and until 1891 edited "Agricultural Science."

Through his work as director and as professor of Animal Husbandry Professor Plumb has become well and favorably known throughout the United States. Probably no other professor of Animal Husbandry has a wider or more intimate.

the Angus steer has an enviable reputation in the old countries, yet, considering the obstacles to overcome in the way of prejudice and fierce competition of overwhelming numbers, he has probably achieved his greatest success on American soil. For eleven consecutive years in the greatest beef markets of the continent he has outsold the best of all other breeds. Such an eminent authority as John Clay, Jr., himself a lover of fine Shorthorns, and until recently a breeder of the same, says: "The Blacks are breaking into the breeding districts of the West, and so steady is the improvement

er proportion on those parts of the animal that sell for the highest price than any other breed.

Angus cattle breeding is on a substantial basis, for the cattle not only fatten best on grass and make more pounds when fed on grain, and se'l for more dolars when they go to market in competition with the world, but they also take off the horns and smooth up the pimples and patches of all other breeds.

Dehorning cattle for the feed yard has almost become a necessity, and the most profitable and humane manner is to breed off the horns with nature's greatest dehorners, Angus sires.

s, Angus sires.

J. P. VISSERING.

INDIANA AS A LIVE-STOCK STATE. DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK
SALES.

June 19—C. E. McLane, Daaville, Ind, at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durhams.

Oct. 20.—E. E. Axline, at Oak Grove, Mo. BERKSHIRES.

Aug. 6.—A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscos, Ill. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
Aug. 6. 1962—Berkshires: A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
Son, Roscoe, Ill.

Aug. 6.—B. C. Combination sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 2, 1962.—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo. Registered Shorthorns and Poland China Hogs.
Bept. 17, 1962—Combination State Fair Management of Agriculture, the combined of the report of the United States of the United States, recently published, places Indiana ninth in rank among the states and territories in value of domestic animals, they being valued at 1956,000,000. We had in June 1, 1990, over eight million head of farm animals, and 164,846 farms reported during the year 1889 aggregate sales of nearly forty-one million dollars' worth of stock. The above figures show that Indiana is a great live-stock state, with an industry that merits the deepest consideration of our people. If we can compare the importance of our live stock from the money standpoint only with other great farm staples, it will be seen that for 1900, according to the report of the United States. Editor RURAL WORLD: The last cel Department of Agriculture, the combined value of our entire corn, wheat, oats, po-tato and hay crops was \$83,492,000, or twen-ty-two million dollars less than that of the live stock for the same year. If we add to the live stock valuation the value

add to the live stock valuation the value of the milk, butter, cheese and wool produced, legitimate animal products, the showing will be made still more important from the stock standpoint.

The great significance of our live stock, however, lies in the fact that through it we largely maintain the fertility of our land, feeding our crops and sending them away in concentrated form as meat, milk, butter, etc. Where the live stock interests are great and when herds and flocks abound, farm fertility is maintained to the greatest advantage. Where corn, wheat, oats and grass are the staple products sold from the farm there do we find the most rapid falling off in soil fertility and the greatest difficulty in making forms are to the predeting forms and the present lands. tility and the greatest difficulty in mak

ing farming pay on high priced lands.
Indiana presents certain advantages in live stock growing. The soil condition are such that Kentucky blue grass grows with great luxuriance on every hand. Blue grass of the finest character covers the hills of Southern Indiana along the Ohio river, the pastures of Central Indiana are "knee deep in June" with blue grass and the reclaimed marshes in the northern part of the state also grow this valuable grass. Thus the best pasture is afforded. With equal truth, every section of the state will produce all the standard forage plants and grain necessary for animal development.

The geographical location of Indiana is most fortunate. Railways penetrate grant of the Argentina ranchers. are such that Kentucky blue grass grows

edited "Agricultural Science."

Through his work as director and as professor of Animal Husbandry Professor of Plumb has become well and favorably known throughout the United States. Probably no other professor of Animal Husbandry Professor Strobels no mature mind, ripe scholarship, an enthusiasm for his work, and above all an excellent record as a teacher.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The early claims of importers of Aberdeen Angus cattle as to the esteem in which they were held and their prize winning record, were a with expressions of doubt by the champions of other established breeds in America and by stock raisers generally. But these claims have been more than substantiated.

No considerable number of Angus cattle had been imported to America until the last 20 years, and notwithstanding many prejudices against them, no breed of cattle had been imported to America until the last 20 years, and notwithstanding many prejudices against them, no breed of cattle had been imported to America until the last 20 years, and notwithstanding many prejudices and fierce competition of overing the obstacles to overcome in the way of prejudice and fierce competition of overing professor of breeding to the protection of overing professor of breeding to the protection of overing prejudice and fierce competition of over

Elkins, Buncombe, Ill., and Mr. S. P. Fleming, Farmington, Mo., besides nu-merous other single animals, both bulls nd heifers, to men in half a dozen difand heifers, to men in half a dozen dif-ferent states. He has yet on hand a good lot of both buils and heifers. The outlook for cattle is such that young stock should be snapped up promptly and put to work. Mr. Vissering's prices are remarkably low for the quality of stock he is offering. The Angus have many friends, and at these low prices this stock will not re-result long on his farm.

American cattle are now privileged to enter the ports of Argentina and Argen-tina cattle must be improved. This opens up a new field for American breeders of pure-bred cattle; it means an extension

what it really costs to feed cattle, and is there a reasonable profit in the business? I will give my experience, and hope that some kind feeder will reciprocate. our present purpose, no account is taken of interest on the money invested, the care of the stock or the use of the yards. The expense for the last two items is John Clay, Jr., himself a lover of the Shorthorns, and until recently a breeder of the same, says: "The Blacks are breaking into the breeding districts of the whoseks this knowledge. The West, and so steady is the improvement of these cattle that their onward march can not be stopped. Our best beefmen take these cattle in preference to all others, and the blacks on the blocks are this deal of the butcher. I saw this in Scotland in the early days, in England later, and every day at the Chicago stock yard since."

One of the greatest goat sales ever held in the early days at the Chicago stock yard since."

Nelson Morris, the only one of the greatest goat sales ever of the brushing cattle, after seeing the practical value of the Angus steer fully demonstrated at the great International show is also unparalleled. At Chicago in 1990 Angus steer fully demonstrated at the great International show is also unparalleled. At Chicago in 1990 Angus steer fully demonstrated at the great International show is also unparalleled. At Chicago in 1990 Angus steer fully demonstrated at the great international show is also unparalleled. At Chicago in 1990 Angus steer fully demonstrated at the great international show is also unparalleled. At Chicago in 1990 Angus steers won six of the eight prizes, and produced the carried of a steers that sold for 15½ cents per pound, and also the champion steer, Advance, that sold for 15½ cents per pound, and also the champion steer, Advance, that sold for 15½ cents per pound and was the most sensational steer in the history of fat-stock shows.

Milk fever has been regarded by owner. The unprejudiced cattleman hunting information at the International show in Chicago saw it demonstrated that whell the pounds of the carried of the producers, and the pounds of the carried of the producers where the pounds of the carried of the producers where the producers and the pounds of the producers of the producers and the producer of the producers and the producer of the producers and the producer of the produ fully covered by the benefits to the farm

Fort Worth, Tex. June 4.—One of the most comprehensive deals in Texas cattle and one which will have the most far-reaching effect upon the future of the cattle industry in Texas had its initiative in the shipment of % head of Texas cattle from Pensacola, Fla., on Wednesday, particulars of which were given out here today. The shipment was made by made

Argentine Republic are free to enter the Snglish markets.

Snglish markets.

Since Argentina has taken a stand in that he can be taken from his stall out

services there is no delay. I have no doubt that he can be taken from his stall out of doors through some five rods of alley way having five turns, serve a cow and be tied to his stall again within two minutes.

The bull we owned previous to this one is service. The work that we have given this animal, together with a daily feed of outs, has kept him in the best of condition. This season we have been practicing only one leap, instead of two, at a service as we have done before and which many follow. We believe results have been more satisfactory and the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for exercise. The way less forced on the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as constant of the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking, we have had very few cows that resulted as even for the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking the service less exhausting to the bull. Comparatively speaking the service less exhausting to the service less that the service less as exhaust paratively speaking, we have had very few cows that required a second service. We have tried keeping a bull stalled the most of the time without any means of exercise, and have become so well satisfied that it does not pay that we shall not follow the practice any further. shall not follow the practice any further. We shall also stand by the one leap during a heat, as it is just as sure, and in some cases, we think, more sure of fer-tilisation.

ounces of milk. Hood Farm Milk Fever Cure is not given through the mouth, and may be safely administered after the cow is down and uncertainty of the mouth, and may be safely administered after the cow is down and uncertainty. However, and the did the work. The money for the safe the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is down and uncertainty. However, and the did the work. The money for the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the cow is down and uncertainty of the cow is the

ticulars of which were given out here today. The shipment was made by ...aude
& Carrow, and is intended as the first of
many thousands to be used in restocking
the depleted veldts of South Africa.

Walter De S. Maude was at one time a
member of the 68th Highlanders, later
the owner of the Moon ranch in the Texas
pan-handle, later a lieutenant in a Britlish regiment in the Boer war, and at
present holding a major's commission in
to the British army. Richard Carrow, the
other member of the firm, is owner of the
Windhorst ranch in Clay county. It is
understood that these two gentlemen have
a contract to supply the British government with young breeding cattle in South
Africa.

The shipment from Pensacola consisted of Trustees to add specimens of pure-bred spenting and grain necessary for an inhale to the existing heart of the college. It is expected further appropriations will be made from the total methods of the state and grain necessary for an inhale to the existing heart of the college. It is expected further appropriations will be made from the total methods of the state will be mad

SOUTHERN CATTLE — Receipts 550 cars, about 70 more than last, and the heaviest run this season. Quality not near as good as last week, there being more common, grassy kinds, and demand for them very weak. Best grades closed steady to strong, as compared with week ago; medium and pretty good kinds, 15c to 25c lower; common class beef steers, 25c to 46c lower. Receipts of cows light; best grades ruled steady; common and medium classes show slight decline in sympathy with break in common grades of beef steers. Fairly good demand for all classes of bulls, and prices are about steady with close of last week. Receipts of calves fairly liberal, and prices about of calves fairly liberal, and prices abou steady with close of last week, but sell ing \$2.50 to \$3.00 lower than extreme high time; bulk this week sold from \$8 to \$5 per head. During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers, averaging 512 to

receipts were light, and the market was steady. Quarantine receipts were very heavy—about 275 cars. Best cattle steady; HOGS-Receipts were light and the mar-

SHEEP-Receipts were liberal and the narket barely steady.

and stir again. Set it on the stove and simmer for six hours, occasionally stir-ring it. It will cure the scratches on lorses, and galls from the harness. For scratches thoroughly wash and clean the parts with castile kind of soap, and then rub on the salve

POLLED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE. Thirteen months old; dark red; a good

ie. Also three high-grade P. D. heifers

J. G. DOUGHERTY, Jr., Otterville, III.

Idlewild Shorthorns Hame of Sader 118876. Stack by him for sale. W. P. HARNED.

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Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use.

. Single Blacklegine (for common stock): No. 1 (10 doses) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 doses) \$2.50; No 3 (50 doses) \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit, for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ft. Worth, Denver, San Francisco,

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TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1902, AT 1 P. M.,

Sale Pavillon at Kansas City Stock Yards. KANSAS, CITY, MO.

The cattle are all selected and from the following well known herds:

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., 6 head.

SAM W. ROBERTS, Pleasant Green, Mo., 16 head.

A. A. WALLACE, Bunceton, Mo., 10 head.

GENTRY BROS., Sedalia, Mo , 6 head. JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Mo., 10 head.

GALLAGHER & MEYER, Highland Station, Kansas, 6 head.

M. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo. F. M. MARSHALL, Blackwater, Mo.

The eattle represents the Scotch and Bates in their purity and other good andard families, well topped with the best of Scotch and Bates Bulls. Catalogs on application to

JUNE K. KING, MARSHALL, MO., OR ANY CONSIGNOR.

RAVENSWOOD HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

TEBO LAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS

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Cattle of both sexes for sale at prices to suit all buyers.

We can now spare Imp. Blythe Victor (140609) and offer a son of Imp. Maylower 5th, together with other Scotch bulls worthy a place at the headof the good terds of the country.

Address all correspondence to

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SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

able age. All stred by the Scotch Lavender W. A. Harris bred buil LAVENDER DOR out of Peri Dushes, Hose of Sharon, Young Mary and Nellie Siy Cows addit for sale or exchange for Scotch buil of equal meris. Sold for no fault,

E. T. LETTON & SON, Walker, Mc ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS. see that their stock is billed directly to the

National - Stock - Yards. C. G. KNOX, V.-Pres. C. T. JONES, Gen. M'gr. L. W. KRAKE, As'st. Gen. Mgr.



TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 goes eows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old heiters bred, 80 yearing heiters and 100 buils from 8 months to two years old. I will make VERY low prices on any of the above cattle. Write or come to see me before buying.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS, Bred and For Sale by H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.

20 BULLS-25 YOUNG COWS S. W. ROBERTS, PLEASANT GREEN, MO.

BRED SOWS.

JCHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo. QIX extra good Hereford Pulls, eight menths to b two years old, by Sir Gardeld 93258, a grandson of Gardeld 7615. Your choice for \$150.00. J. E. NOBLE, Ottorville, Ill.

HEREFORDS
20 Registered Hereford Bulls, from 8 to
20 months old; 10 nice Yearling Heifers,
fine as silk; 10 2-year-old Heifers, bred to bulls. Herd contains 125 head. Call

N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Mo. THE name of SAM W. COX has appeared to the readers of Colman's Rural World longer than any live-stock breeder in Shorthorn Catile, 18th Duke of Cedarview 18891 in use. Up-to-dake Poland China Hogs. Eggs from choice Plymouth Rocks. Write bim again if you want anything at South Greenfield, Mo., on E. C. & Pt. 8. branch of

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL SHORTHORNS.

Gay Laddie 119,362 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write. POWELL BROS., Lac's Summit, No. ABORTION Refereition of Pincenta Kallog's Condition Provides to Brood. The Condition Provides to a positive cure for the contract of the Condition Provides and Condition Provides to the Condition Provides to the Condition Provides Condition

D. R. THOMAS, of Shorthorn cattle. Horses and jacks; China hogs, Bronse Turkeys, Barred Ply-Rocks, Address MAS, R. F. D. No. 1. MONEYT, MO.

L. G. JONES, Towarda, ill. Shorthorn Cattle.

ENGLISH Red Polled Cattle.

Ane stock. Tour orders solicited.
L. E. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Greens Co., Me

BULLS: One 2-yr., three yr's 2 reds, 2 reas; 3 reds, 2 reas; 3 of Easterday family and 1 Cambridge Rose; good quality; Bates bred; will sell at a bar-

Berkshire Hogs, Angera Gosts, Light Brahma and Golden Sesbright chickens. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address J. J. LITTRELL. Sturgeon, Mo. AUCTIONEERS.

Sales made anywhere on earth. Correspondence Solicited. R. W. MITCHELL,

J. ZACK WELLS,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,
GENTBYVILLE, MO
EF I breed pure bred cattle and nogs, my best
of pairons say I know how to sall them. Write for
terms and dates.

SHOO-FLY Animals' FRIEND

Hills every FLY is strike; hopes off the re; harmless to mits and beant. Crear all sever theorems of Hill? THOSS that mids excess, Half counts worth heres 5 quarts mids and much feels. Thousands have daplicate 1 to 1 to 56 gainers connectative portions of the strike o

OTTERVILLE, MO.
Live Stock Auctioneer,
Your Patronage solicited. Terms resconable.

H. W. KERR BREEDER OF RED POLLED CATTLE. Good young buils for sale. Cartinville, III.

Horseman



The following stailions adertised in the RURAL WORLD for the season of 1902 are well worthy of patronage: Wilkenby 32333, by Red Wilkes; W. F. Schade, Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau Co.,

on Co., Mo.
Mokward 18417, by Hudson, 2831, son of
Kentucky Prince, 2670. Dr. William Colnan, Sterling, Rice Co., Kan.
Mondorf 2009, by Allandorf, 2:194, son
of Onward; Thos. H. Moore, Troy, Lin-

. There is no good reason why ting at Springfield should not be the largest and best in the state. opulation, ought to give needed support of a meeting of this kind. It is the emorium of the great southwest. he great southwest. Entries, and we hope the entry lists

June 20 is the day for the closing of en-June 29 is the day for the closing of entries for stakes at the Columbia, Mo., fair, which opens Aug. 5. The stakes offered will be found advertised in the RURAL WORLD. Two stakes for \$1,60 such are offered, and many others for liberal sums. One can enter in races at Columbia and go right on to Rich Hill, Mo., aext week, and then follow up the Southwest Missouri Circuit for six continuous weeks. No association stands higher than that at Coumbia. It always treats horse-

| The content of the

First Day — 2:46 trot	2:16 pace
Second Day-2:28 trot	
2:30 pace	Fourth Day-Free-for-all trot

		COLMAN	S RURAL WORLD, JUNI	E 11. 1902.	(189) 5
	he cannot gulp it down at two or three mouthfuls either. There are plenty of feed hoves to be had at small cost that	capitalist and it seemed as if one of the best grandstands and half-mile tracks in the state would pass into disuse and oblivion. But Springfield has organized a driving club of 150 members. A club	should be condemned. Horses are the only animals seriously	value of bran in making bone is greatly overestimated. All animals get phosphatic metter enough to make bone of	ZOO PARK RACES.
	bad habit, and only too few in use. Near-	house under the management of George	bly be hurt by it, but that is a quest'on.	ally. Bran aids more in furnishing pro-	1902.
1.49	ly everybody likes to have a 'good feeder	D. Benson, widely known as a promoter	Cows eat it with impunity.	tein than bone material. In fact, too much	JULY 22, 23, 24, 28.
1974	killing your horse with too much feed in	of the higher class of amusements, has been refitted regardless of expense. Mem-	ous affection characterized by loss of	of it furnishes an excess of phosphatic matter for the kidneys to eliminate, and	Flore Day 6.45 and
16.	your efforts to be kind. Most race horses	bers have the privilege of boating, fishing and a home club house, where a quiet	muscular co-ordination. He reels and	serious disease may follow in conse-	1500 Third Day - 2:23 trot
Com	ing ration with less amounts and fed oft-	meal or an evening's entertainment is at	disease progresses, becomes unable to	find a like condition when compared with	2:30 pace
100	ener suits the general run of this class	their option. Springfield, and not the North town in back of it. The track and	stand, goes down, other nervous symp-	the human race. The children of the la-	6 furlongs
	day, six quarts at a feed' plan."	grandstand, shade and abundance of	four days to two weeks.	children of those who live sedentary lives.	Second Day-2:28 trot
9	Automobiles are making it very unsafe	clear spring water are to be made avail- able for a four days' meeting, July 22, 23,	Horses seem to acquire a taste for equisetum hay and eat it by preference.	And so it is in the breeding of horses ex- pecially. When sire and dam are both	2:20 pace\$400 Fourth Day—Free-for-all trot\$400
-	for those who drive horses on our streets	24 and 25. The announcement of program	Young animals and those not receiving	worked moderately we can safely look for	%-mile dash
	veriest old plugs do not get frightened at	will be found elsewhere in this issue of the RURAL WORLD. I have never seen	grain are most susceptible to the poison- ous action of the weed.	offspring of vigor. When neither is work- ed we may expect more or less weak	3-year-old trot
	them. Many buggies, surreys and car-	a place where nature has done so much		fools with crooked limbs with more on	Stakes close July 1st; 5 per cent before starting, 5 more from winners.
n the		to make a perfect spot for an outing as it has at the Zoo Park. The Driving Club	CARE OF STALLIONS KEPT FOR SERVICE.	less deformity in various parts of the body.	Send for entry blanks to
1902	plaints received by the park commission-	will not attempt giving a fair meeting, but will, with the help of the horsemen			GEO. D. BENSON, Secretary,
V. F.	of drivers of automobiles, rules have been	of the West, give a race meeting second	In a recent number of the "National Stockman and Farmer" a veterinarian	AMERICAN HORSES BEST.	Zee Part Caretary,
Co.,	passed which will bar fully one-half the	to nothing on a half-mile track anywhere in the country. Mr. Benson says it is a	says it is not my purpose to lay down	Peter Miller, one of the largest export-	Zoo Park, Springfield, Mo.
meell;	park system, and those that are eligible	branch of the amusement business to	specific rules for the care, feeding and management of stallions. To lay down a	ers of American bred coach horses to	S. S. SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CIRCUIT.
4. by	will have to be altered and the maximum speed is limited to eight miles an hour.	in other lines not to estab on and helm	specific line of treatment for all would be	England, in a recent interview with a representative of the "Drover's Journal"	STAKE RACE PROGRAMME.
Iohn-	No machine which emits spurts of vapor	swell the procession.	an impossibility. It is only in a general way that the subject can be treated.	expressed the conviction that the Amer-	Stake No. 1-2:40 class trot 400 SPECIALS.
n of	will be allowed to enter a south side	Horsemen all over the country will want to see the Zoo park. It is a good	In this country most stallions thought	ican roadster was the par excellent light- harness norse of the world. In an ex-	Stake No. 2-2:28 class trot 400 Stake No. 9-Three-year-old and un-
Col-	steam machines and all but the most re-	plan to start just ahead of the Short-	worthy to keep as stock horses are badly treated from the time they are weaned,	perience extending over many years as	Stake No. 3—2:23 class trot 400 (Entry fee, \$10 cash when entry is
son	cent patterns of gasoline machines. All machines which leave "offensive odors"	Shipment Circuit of Missouri. The man-	all through colthood and well into horse-		Stake No. 4-2:18 class trot 400 made. No suspensions. Money refunded if stake does not fill.)
Lin-	are also barred, and horns or whistles	you are on the ground. They do not want	hood, and not a few are a disappointment when put to breeding by reason of it. A	of Ireland Scotland, Germany France	Stake No. 5-2:30 class pace
#; H.	will not be allowed to be used. Machines must not be left in the street "chugging."		good sire is one having power to transmit	and Hungary, he gives his decisive pref- erence to the American coacher. In	Three-year-old trotters, 220
arles	When it is not in motion the motor must	your 5 per cent and start, and the people	quality to his get, and that means a lot. A horse may weigh a ton and have the	weight, substance, style, conformation,	Stake No. 7-2:17 class pace 460 (Entry fee, \$7 cash, when entry is made
=	be stopped. No privileges not granted to drivers of horses will be given the owners	of southwest Missouri will fill the grounds	conformation of a draft horse, yet he may	action, speed and endurance, the American horse clearly outclassed all rivals.	Stake No. 8-Free-for-all pace 400 does not fill.)
Park Park	or operators of automobiles under the or-	from.	not be a draft horse. If he lacks in qual- ity of bone and muscle or nervous vitality	He returned to Chicago after an extend-	MEMBERS OF CIRCUIT AND DATES OF MERTING
four	dinances recently passed in Chicago, something which while it will not be at	The four-year-old Edna Ross, by Au- teros, is credited with the fastest mile yet	he is not what he appears to be, or if a	ed tour of observation of the western wholesale markets and stated that the	Nevada, Mo., W. E. Clark, Secy
well	all to the taste of the automobilist, will be	paced at Lexington. If you have a good	coach or carriage horse or a standard- bred with a trotting lineage, if he lacks	Chicago market was the only point	Scualia, Mo., Missouri State Fair
ot be	much appreciated by the horsemen of that city. St. Louis has done nothing in this		in staying quality he is no good, as horse-	where coach horses could be purchased in any considerable numbers. Mr. Miller	Holden, Mo., E. K. Steele, Secy
tate.	direction.	Colittion, 5, by Baron Rodgers, sire of	men say. It has been said that breeding is everything. Yes it is, and no it is not.	has a resident buyer at the Union Stock	Faoia, Rain., W. H. Bradbury, Secy
pport	It is the history of nine out of every ten	only one, has been sold for \$10,500. Enoch Wishard has bought for John R. Drake	Breeding is the foundation for all im-	Yards, and it is a poor week when less than forty coachers are purchased for	STAKES TO CLOSE TUESDAY, JULY 1. Horses must be named on or before that day and 2 per cent. of stake paid.
e em-	norses that they cannot be kept on edge	of Chicago, Von Rouse for \$15,000. The sad-	provement, and without lineage there is little hope of producing quality in the off-	export. Mr. Miller reports a good de-	SPECIAL ENTRY PRIVILEGE—Record no has after Tune 1 1909 provided on
lists	Horseman' editorially. Nature will final-	dle horse Merwin 1306 goes to Senor Flor- enzo Santiago, Porto Rico, at \$2,000, Chris	spring. But with the best of breeding be-	mand in England for coach horses of the best type, but medium grades are almost	try is made (or regularly malled) according to rules and conditions price to the
	ly rebel. We can hear some one say now,	Steinbach was offered \$140 for a filly by	hind a stallion colt that colt must be grown properly, or he will grow up lack-	unsalable. The trade is more particular	Write JOHN D. MOORE, Circuit Secretary, Rich Hill Mo. for conditions
f en-	he raced from Windsor to Memphis and	Allercyone, 2:17%, only two months old.	ing in muscular tone and nerve force, and	coronation year when the	
Mo.,	successfully." That is true, but do not forget that he was a 2:04 pacer and that	MISSOURI STATE FAIR RACES.	without that his get will be thus lacking only as the dam may have it to impart.	only for the best.	COLUMBIA, MO., RACES
the	he was winning on an average of at least	All of the classes for trotting and pac-	Too many colts are kept far too closely	ALFALFA HAY FOR HORSES.	AUGUST 8, 6, 7, 8.
r lib-	six seconds slower time. His races show that he paced thirty-six winning heats,	ing races at the Missouri State Fair, at	confined in box stalls and small yards from the time they are weaned. They		No. 1-2:45 Class Trot
t Co-	the average time being 2:10%. In only four	Sedalia, the middle of August, filled sat-	may be liberally fed even on the best of	Alfalfa hay is an excellent roughage for	No. 2-2:30 Class Trot
outh-	heats did he have to go in 2:06 or better. In twenty-four of them he was obliged to	the 2:13 nace. There were substituted for	been but without average they grow up	neavily worked norses. It keeps them in	No. 4-2:18 Class Trot 400 No. 5-2:16 Class Pace 40
buous	pace in 2:10 or better. This would seem	purses being \$300 for each class, and the	annarently nerve force in abundance their	be deadle of hair such as are secured	No. 11-3-year-old and under Trot 400 No. 10-3-year-old and under Pace 20
than orse-	to dispose of him as an object lesson as against the statement named above. Of	entries close on July 1. Horsemen now	staying quality when put to the test will	have given alfalfe a trial for several	Running Races same as last year. Stakes close June 20.
aptly.	course every one can readily understand	nave an opportunity to make entries in	be like that of a dry goods clerk when	months usually prefer it to other hay,	For Particulars and Conditions Address
cinen.	that a horse that is racing within him- self all the while can stand it to cam-	er they do it the better. If anything	growing colts, like school boys, need	time only strongly condemn it. When	Di Li Militori, Secretary, Columbia, Missouri.
o chilta	naign a great deal langer There is a great	entries they make they have the right to	a two-acre field to take it in. There is by	hard-working horses are first fed alfalfa	
00	difference between racing in this way and racing up to form. At Detroit, E'eata	do it up to the day of closing the entries			TO CHOKE AND SEMME IS.
, has	trotted in 2:08% and never beat it after-	the matter and will not be forgotten.	themselves if allowed to run in pasture in this country, especially on our eastern	faifa is properly fed these symptoms pass away in from three to six weeks, and the	Am clearing out my entire hard at a bargain, for the reason that I have not the soom to be all the
е саг	far as Hartford and then followed a re-		breeding farms. If coits to be stailled,	animals set in seed sendition	N H GENTDY Sedalla Ma
	iversal of form that caused her retirement.			so. The writer recently saw a team of	
mage.		The Moberly Fair races did not fill. This			CTALLIAND
d. On	race. The same may be said to be true of	mile tracks in the state with heautiful	hurting each other. In France it is prac-	years, and were in nearly what breeders	
Shot,	Neva Simmons and Country Jay. These horses showed their ability to race to		lew it any accidents occur providing a	been fed little grain. In getting a horse	O

		AUGUST	8,	0, 7	7, 8.		
1-2:45	Class	Trot\$1,000	No.	6-2:25	Class	Pace	000
2-2:30	Class	Trot 400	Bro	7 9.04	Cllean	W	,000
8-2:23	Class	Trot 400	240.	14.40	CHARM	Pace	400
		Trot 400	No.	8-2:16	Class	Pace	400
						All Pace	
11-8-у	ear-old	and under Trot 400	No.	10-8-3	ear-old	and under Pace	200
Runnin	g Rac	es same as last year.	Sta	kes cl	ose Jun	ie 20.	





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LE, MO , my host Write for The nimals' RIEND

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ay Express; to Phila. Pa. SS neer,

Home Circle

for the RI'RAL WORLD.
A BIRTHDAY WISH.

From a Mother to Her Daughter

So this is your eighteenth birthday; You are a child no more; You've knocked at the lovely portal, Entering womanhood's door!

Of this new, untried way, I charge you keep for Guide the One

In many a day of darkn own dear word, the light Has led us into peace and rest, Keep.ng this Gu de in sight.

With more sunshine than show'rs e helpful to the ones dearest Through all life's days and hours.

And when life's journey is over, May you hear "Well done," And see the face of our Savior And hear "My child, come hon Litchfie'd, Hi., Nov. 18, 1899.

laughter attended, and superintendent. Sister Fields, wife of the superintendent. Many times I prepared a pasteboard box full of dainty "nosegays," giving my husband strict injunctions to see that the old ladies and the sad-faced ones got these.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. TENANTS OF WOODLAND AND FIELD.

TENANTS OF WOODLAND AND FIELD.

Miles and the sand-faced one got was all the sand the sand-faced one got was all the crowded paint of the city, and where going there I often carried a big before the control of the crowded paint of the city, and where going there I often carried a big before the control of t as she comprehended the situation. She grasped the flowers tightly, caught up the whining baby with one arm, and dragging the broken cart behind her, ran as fast as her burden would allow toward a dirty alley opening on to the sidewalk—toward her "home." I suppose! When she reached the alley she cast one look backward at me, her face fairly transfigured with joy, and then disappeared. When next I saw my friend I said, "I am glad I did not find you at home," and she replied. "And so am I, for you gave that child one glimpse of heaven."

one glimpse of heaven."

.When the little lad and lassie came to live with us, I at once began to en-courage their love of beautiful things and all are fond of flowers. It is easy to gather a bouquet here, for there are the veliest ferns, feathery grasses and flowers of every hue scattered profusely along places all over the farm, and "gude mon," as well as the children great interest in the bouquet that th them to the village Sunday and the dainty little button-hole to be pinned in place after the be pinned in place after the reached and the sunshine shut

out.

A package of rose plants came to me from the Iowa Seed Company, Des Moines, seldom. But why such a fuss is made lowa, in the latter days of April. They were fine, hardy plants, well packed, and it was no trouble to make them grow, and I find them setting buds and getting find them setting buds and getting and holding them there till sure it has stopped. from The Storrs, Harrison Company of Ohio, and out of over 125 plants only two ave died. These firms both send out fine plants, well packed, and one is very seldom lost. But I ordered a lot of roses from another firm, and they came so poorpacked and the plants were so small and poor that it has been like nursing to get them even to live until now to say nothing of growth. They are like little exhausted invalids. I hope to save are all choice varieties. king faithfully to get the vard

\$100-REWARD-\$100.

Th readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive rure known to the medical fraternity. Atarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Atting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting whose habitations in the tree-tops even the patient strength by buildine constitution and assisting oling its work. The proprietors uch faith in its curative powers on the road to Heaven. You call them thieves and pillagers; but know, they are the winged wardens of your factors. up the constitution and assisting ag up the constitution at a ture in doing its work. The proprietors rs that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to me. uch faith in its curative pow-

moved over into the clover patch the depth of two rows of trees, have a large seed bed full of plants those packages of seeds of percent ordered, and they must find room

somewhere.

O, yes, we have a garden, too, where all kinds of vegetables are doing finely, but the flowers are the closest to the

We have plenty of gooseberries, but no strawberries. There will be plenty of wild berries if our rains only keep comng. The mower will go out into the wheat heading warns us of the harvest; wheat heading wards us of the harvest; the bloom is on the rye, and the whole field is full of fragrance. In field and garden the "plowed crops" keep the men folks busy, while the hoes are always in

demand.

And indoor? Well, there is a woman who is always busy—who finds no idle time, and whose pen work fills up every gap in the houshold overtime. There is a bright, stirring little girl who calls for much teaching—line upon line, precept upon precept, yet who is learning, little by little to do many things. We all love the farm, and find no monotony in all its changeful seasons. There is always something new. For a while it was the lambs—now it is the new colts, the baby business reangered for market may be feeded for the lambs—now it is the new colts, the baby business reangered for market may be supposed.

se the face of ou.
hear "My child, come home.
hife'd, Ill., Nov. 18, 1899. F. H. S.

iten for the RURAL WORLD.
FROM SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

My Flower Mission.

From the earliest blossoming of my ardy bulbs, when living in the city surjounded indoors and out, by my beautiful all flowering plants, I used, every Sabath, to build up a beautiful plant, to the west End Christian church for the guipti. When the day's services were over, dear sister Bartholomes would take or send the flowers to some one whose life they would brighten. The custom was kept up year after year from the earliest blossom until the heavy frosts of winter fell, and when I left the ctyl left with Sister B. my beautiful pain, which, she writes B. my beauti

Knowing the birds' songs, though, led me into mischief last Sunday. They were unusually tuneful, and as I sat in church near an open window, my thoughts would stray from the sermon out into the bright sunlight to picture for me the members of the aerial chorus.

Mr. Lyons has some beautiful bird neighbors. The gold finches are such pretty little creatures. When they go south in flocks they always visit the gardens and it is pleasant to see them flutter down out of the dazzling, early autumn skies and light upon the great sunflowers which are scarcely more bright than they.

than they. This spring we sometimes see a pair of those rarest of birds—rose breasted gros-beaks. We often find the cuckoos in the woods, too, which are said to be seen very

stopped.

There are so many orioles, both the orchard and Baltimore, and robins, kingbirds, phoebes, flickers, nuthatches—I had
better stop hadn't I?
I feel as if I must apologize for writing
so much of a subject which will be of interest to few, if any. I suppose I owe an
apology to "my folks," too, for I nearly
worry them to death telling of my wonderful discoveries.
I want to quote a part of Longfellow:

derful discoveries.

I want to quote a part of Longfellow:
"Birds of Killingworth," which teaches
more, in a way, than any work on ornithology, and which will express in fewer
words and in a beautiful form all that I

could say: "Do you ne'er think what wonderous beings these? Do you ne'er think who made them and

who taught-The dialect they speak, where melodies Alone are the interpreters of thought?

Whose ho sehold words are so many keys, Sweeter than instrument of man e'er

caught!
hose habitations in the tree-tops even

farms, the first it fails to cure. Send farms, farms, for the cornfields drive the insidious foe, for Druggists, 75c.

Puggists, 75c.

And from your harvest keep a hundred

Price, 25c and 5vc.

Frice, 25c and 5vc.

Sold by ALL DEALEM IS MEDICON.

Renders good service as your man-at

rms, hing the beetle in his coat of mail. And crying havoc on the sing and snail.

Think, every morning when the sun peeps
through

leaf-latticed windows of the

orouse.

A'ready the preserving kettle and the land the land are coming into the kitchen. Their old, melodious Madrigals of love! We have plenty of gooseberries, but no And when you think of this, remember,

Montgomery City, Mo.

We are prone to dwell on the practical We are prone to dwell on the practical side of life so much that we are inclined to hold in contempt the teller of funny stories, and to turn the prowhen the humorous page met our gaze. To count the eggs and ascerta'n how much muslin or how many grocer es may be secured for the basket of eggs ready for market may be good business management; to weigh the butter and carefully wrap it in parchment paper and take it in prime condition to

strain for the mental relaxation. I'm go-ing to collect some funny stories and have them in reserve when we all need a laugh. MRS. MARY ANDERSON. Caldwell Co., Mo

Have been out to the little cemetery to place a few plants and blossoms upon "Marie's" grave. I wish that all of you who knew and loved her would send me a sprig of greenery to plant above her dust. I feel that it would grow and flourish. We have not tried to plant "cemetery" flowers for she did not care for them owers, for she did not care for them. Bright-eyed geraniums, heavy-trussed verbenas and nasturtiums run riot above her still breast. I want to put a box of pansies out there also. How she

loved them! She loved all flowers, but best loved these From the Trimardeans and bergamots To the Johnny-Jump-Ups small INA MAY.

Rheumatism

should use St.Jacobs0il

it Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal em-

DON'T DESPISE THE BOYS

Don't plague the bashful country boy Who looks with awe upon you now; His clothes are poor and he is coy, And tangles up his legs somehow So that he stumbles awkwardly to that he stumbles awkwardly n making way for you—but he to gulleless now, so poorly dressed fay hide away down in his breast. A Lincoln's heart, or be possessed of wishes such as Garfield had for stand where but the greatest bon't laugh out at the country lad Who passes awkwardly to-day.

Who tries to pass and jostle you; The shoes are ragged on his feet, His trousers may be tattered, too. With grimy hands and tangled hal He dodges here and hurries there, Too little for h's years, but still Deep in his breast may be the will That spurred Carnegie up the Forgive the child who sor To play a little on his way; Down in the busy thoroughfares re boys the wor'd shall know some day

Oh country boy, I lift my hat Oh country boy, I lift my hat
In humble deference to you;
Oh little worker in the street,
Clad in your solled and tattered blue,
With awe I watch you as you pass—
I might cry "Brayo!" if I knew
Oh ragged, tired, awkward boy,
What things God sent you here to do.
—8. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If the wick of a lamp does not move easily in the holder, draw out one or two threads from one side. The wick should The wick shou.d

be as large a one as the holder will receive.

Save all your broken and crooked carpet
tacks and keep them in a box in the
kitchen for cleaning bottles. They are
better than shot, for the sharp edges
scrape off all the stains.

Kerosene added to bolled starch—a tablesponful to a quart—will prevent the
smoothing iron sticking, and will give a
gloss to the articles; the scent will all
evaporate in the drying.

Lamp burners which are in constant

evaporate in the drying.

Lamp burners which are in constant use should be boiled occasionally in peariline or soda suds, then scrubbed and polished with brick dust, when they will lo as good service as new ones

When silver spoons become discolored from eggs, scour them with fine table salt. This will remove the discolorat on, from eggs, scour them with fine table sait. This will remove the discolorat on, which is caused by the sulphur of the egg, and not scratch or wear the silver.

If you wish to avoid streaks when washing nicely painted doors, begin at the bottom and wash all the way to the top of the door. Now the paint is all wet begin at the top, wash downward and wipe dry as you go. Streaks are caused by soapy or dirty water running down over the dry paint.

od mastication. Without thorough mastication there annot be perfect digestion, and poor

ealth results. Hence the paramount importance of ound teeth.

Clean teeth do not decay.

The importance of a sound first set of eeth is as great to the child as a sound second set is to the adult. Children should

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins,' is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties. be. To live is to be well and strong-to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them— to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of ople-men and women-well and strong, people—men and women—well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestow-ing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

as mild as agreeable o. In any breed.

In any breed with the tail, and the seed and grue in the seed and grue in the tail, and the seed and grue in the seed

prised to find that they are not only marketable much sooner, but are in better condition and command better prices than though they had been reared in the old-fashioned, careless way. Besides, the mortality will be scarcely noticeable, and the results will prove very satisfactory from a financial point of view.

SQUAB RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

The business of squab raising is not extensively carried on, yet there are pe-ple who devote their time to this occupation and derive from it satisfactory returns. It brings greater proportionate gains than poultry keeping. The pigeon house should be kept as warm in winter and as coul in summer as possible. When squabs are raised during winter the tempera ture must be kept above the freezing point. It is advisable to separate the sexes for two months during the year. This can be done outbor in year.



unces of pure sofes to the pound.
knows how much softes and how
stale eggs and give—called glazing—
s in coated coffes
on Coffee is all coffes—never glassed.

Poultry

MAKING EGGS TELL THEIR AGES.

According to the Baker and Kondition of salt containing, as far as I can gather; and confection entirely of the salt of the

and for hen food.

"I have been using hollyhock for poultry man, try green fodder," says this poultry man, "for twenty years. I learned the trick from a Hollander. I saw him feeding

INDIGESTION IN POULTRY.

There are three kinds of indigest on in

Children should be taught to use seed to the coord brush early.

Food left on the teeth ferments, and the sexes for two months during the year.

The substance of the following rules should therefore be impressed upon all children:

A little hemp seed during the molting the season aids greatly in putting on new season aids greatly in the crop, something may be accomplished by crop, something may be spiced Cherries—Prepare a syrup of two and three-quarters pounds of sugar and one-quarter of a pint of vinegar; two tablespoonfuls of cloves, one-half a teaspoonful of salt and two pleces of preserved ginger root tures inches long and an inch wide. Add six pounds of pitted cherries, boil gently forty-five minutes, bottle and seal. Serve with game.

Should therefore be impressed upon all cliddren:

A little hemp seed during the molting season aids greatly in putting on new feathers. It should always be kept on hand and fed at intervals during the year. It is a good tonic for the sick ones. Cracked corn is the best diet for breeders, as it is fat producing and promotes the rapid growth of the squab. Whole corn should not be given to those with young as the squabs cannot easily diese it and it often lodges in their not the brush may be used if the tectu are dirty or stained.

I. It is a good practice to rinse the mouth out after every meal.

S. All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, bitting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper use of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

When decay occurs it should be a tended to long before any pain results. It is stopping of a small cavity that is of the greatest service.—Motherhood.

LIFE.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel would have a dead on the brush and proper make the bounding in my veins;" is a joyous there are form and fed at intervals during the feathers. It is noted at a its proper position. Plack the feathers as good tone for the sick ones. Cracked corn is the best diet for breeders, as it is a far to one side as possible, being careful to let the crop remain in its proper position. Plack the feathers as good tone for the sick ones. Cracked corn is the best diet for breeders, as it is a far to one side as none the feathers as good tone for the sick ones. Cracked corn is the best diet for breeders, as it in a far proper ton

be of greater value, but also to lessen the disagreeable odor to a certain extent. The roost should be so arranged that the droppings will fall on a platform, says exchange. Keep the platform coered half an inch thick with well-sifted, ine, dry dirt. To do this, first scatter the dirt and then over the dirt sprinkle a handful of kainit (German potash salt). which will arrest the escape of am when decomposition begins. Two or three times a week (daily is better) sweep the platform with a broom. After it is clean sprinkle the platform and room with a solution of a tablespoonful of carbolic

useful to support climbing plants and serve for fuel. The seeds when roasted have the flavor of coffee, and the infusion of them, like tea, makes a pleasant beverage. These important uses ought to set

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

Late hatches are not just the thing, for many reasons. A hen does not attend as strictly to business later in the season as the days become warm and the parasites for twenty years. I learned the trick from a Hollander. I saw him feeding armfuls of the leaves to his hens. Ever since that I have sowed hollyhocks regularly. The trouble is very little. The plant is a blennial. That is to say, it requires two years to come to blossom. In the first year it merely develops the root and lots of leaves, of large size, on soft stems from one to three feet high. These leaves are tender, and the hens relish them.

"I cut off the rank clumps of leaves a number of times during the first summer. By planting every year I keep one or another part of the patch covered with new plants. The second year, when the plants begin to send up the large flower stalks, I cut them off as often as they sprout up, not letting the cane or flower stalk seems to throw the forces of the plant to the formation of leaves. For seed I let some of the thriftiest plants stand uncut each year."

Another feature of the plant, and one

the thriftiest plants stand under year."

Another feature of the plant, and one that does not so commend it to the suburbanite, is the decided attraction at it is for cats. In the rear garden, dear to
ourselves, the clump of hollyhocks is a
center of rivalry and feast for the numberless cats of the neighbors.

harder to satisfy and make undersembled. We do not advise late hatches for any purpose whatever. Everything is in favor of early hatches, and unless on has a peculiar talent in management and can give his fowls and chicks extra care he had better not undertake to hatch any chicks later than the first of June. We he had better not undertake to hatch any chicks later than the first of June. We have hatched chicks all the year around by the aid of incubators and brooders, and have observed the growth of chicks. Out of season, satisfactory growth is hard to obtain.

Fowls having a free run will find their own feather-making food.

Cedar brush hung inside the poultry nouse will eradicate chicken lice.

A large number of cockerels in the

DOCTORS' SECRETS.



EGGS from eight grand yards of SILVER, GOLD EN, WYANDOTTES, BRONZE TURKEYS 83 per 16, 5 per 20. MRS. B. A. CREEL, Carroll ton, Mo., E. R. 2. Circular free.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS Farm grown. Eggs for hatching; 15 Eggs 75c 100 Eggs 47.
W. J. RADCLIFFE, Box 77, Williamsfeld, Ill. PURE BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.

Cockerels \$1.50, Hens \$1.00, Trio, \$3.

Eggs in season, \$1.00 per 13.

Mrs. L. M. MONSEES,
LIMESTONE VALLEY PARM. SMITHTON, MO. \$5.00 Buys 100 Eggs.
\$1.25 One Sitting... \$2.00 Ten Turkey Eggs
Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Barred Bock.
White Bock Black Minora and Bronse Turkeys.
Stock for Sale. Circular free. Wris.
E. W. GERE. Farmington, Mo.

Eggs for Hatching.
White Langshans, S. L. Wyandottes, S.C.
B. Leghorns, Buff Cochins, G. Seabright
Bantams, M. B. Turkey and White China
Geese.

J. M. STONE, Box 30, Hinton, Mo.

15 Eggs, \$1 FRESH HALE SARRED ROCKS 100, \$4,000 FEBTILM RABBY BARRED ROCKS.

Nepenthe Poultry Ranch, New Florence, Mc.

Eggs for hatching, 32 per 15, from prise-winning Lt. Brahmas, St. L. Wyandoites, scores 31 to 34 3-4. Right dealing. H. T. BEED, Camp Point, Ill. B. P. Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkins, M. B. Tur-P. S. Duncan. Perrin, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS, S. L. Wyandottes and S. S. Ham-burgs. Good game, try me. J. B. HAYNES, Ames. III.

No. 9

ny peo-lucer of chicken

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a medi-ry little with oil de from

and in-ows. It ems are nts and

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sell eggs
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RETS.

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this inforfor use

ured inge ll or Write. Cure Co. is, Mo.

ER, GOLD FURKEYS EL, Carroll

HORNS Eggs 76c, sfield, Ill. GAMES.

Frio, \$8.

18. ES. HTON, MO.

Eggs.

THE PIE PLANE AND ALL LANGES AND ALL



POLAND CHINAS Best breeding and individuality. Barly spring Pige, both sexes by Chief Eclipse 23699, corrected 27156 and Sunshine Chief 27155 for sale at reasonable prices. Address 30 mi. E. K. C. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo.

SUNNYSIDE HERD.

Prize winning Berkshires and Shorthorn Cattle—young stock—for sale at all mes. Address HARRIS & McMAHAN, Lamine, Mo.

FINE BERKSHIRES

Of the best families at farmers' prices. Write for what you want, or, what is better, come and inspect the stock.

W. H. KER, Prairie du Rocher, ille.

PURELY BRED DUROC-JERSEY REDS. Pigs, eight weeks old at \$5.00 each. Year by year the same. Price List. Stocked up. Address

D. L. F. ZUMBRO, Hale, Carroll Co., Mo. R. F. D. No. 1.

ROSE HILL HERD A few choice gilts bred and boars ready for; also a good lot of gilts ready to brees for fall litters.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS BLACKWATER MISSOURI.

Angora Goats For Sale

I have at Morris, Kansas, 10 miles from Kansas City on the Santa Fe railroad, about one thousand head of Angora goats, consisting of recorded, high class and grade does, also some wethers for brush cleaning purposes. These goats will all have to be sold e. Parties wishing to purchase some of these animals should address,
W. T. McINTIRE, 221 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas (1ty, Mo.

"Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer,"

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of he

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

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The original and selly remedy for use on estimate and inside of hogs, which does the work without finury to the animal. At dealers or by express, present, \$2.50 per gallon. Special prices in quantities.

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STEWART'S
SHEEP SHEARING
MACHINE
Bighest and July Avard at
Para-Americas Expesition.
1902 Model,
1902 Model,
1902 including:
1902 Model,
1903 Model,
1

rkey Eggs rred Bock. te Turkeys. Mo. ttes, S.C. Seabright ite China ton, Mo.

ED ROCKS ence, Me. ise-winning 91 to 94 3-4. Point, Ill. M. B. Tur-

8. S. Ham-me. Ames, III.

The Markets

wheat—cash market—by sample, say
on levee, sold at 75c to 76½c; car lots No.
1 red at 77c switched and f. o. b. and
1 aney at 77½c W. side and 77½677½c E.
1de. No. 2 quotable at 72½c for yellow,

2 reu as 171½c W. side and 182½c for yellow, side. No. 2 quotable at 72½c for yellow, at 74c for Turkey.

CORN—Cash market—By sample, delivered: No. 2 at 62½c E. and No. 2 yellow at yellow w. side: No. 2 and No. 3 white at

OATS-Cash market-By sample, deliv-OATS—Cash market—By sample, delivered: No. 2 and No. 2 northern at 43\%c E. side, and 44\%c W. side for running to white: No. 3 at 42c and No. 4 at 41\%c E. side; No. 2 white at 44\%c E., 45\%c E.

\$5@5.50 on trk. PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of on future and cash grains: Closed Ranged Closed

Saturday.	Yesterday. Ye	sterday.
701/2@ 1/4 b	681/2@691/2 68	%@ % b
691/2	68 @68% 68	600681/a b 18
60% a	59%@60%	60 b
	54%@65	54½ b
41 c	40%@40%	40 b 1
. 33% а	271/2	27¼d G
33% a	23	27% B C
	271/2	27% 8
eat, corn al	nd oats rang	ed: B
Yesterday	.Seturday.L	ast year
177 @775	2 761/2@771/2	74 600/b
rd721/2@74	72 @74	78
	701/2@ 14 b 681/2 601/4 a 551/2 c 41 c 331/4 a 271/8 a eat, corn ai Vesterda;	60% a 59%@60% 56% c 54%@65 41 c 40%@40% . 33% a 27% 33% a 33

Wheat-						
No. 2 re	d77	@771/2	761	6@771/2	74	@75
No. 2 ha	rd721/	@74	72	@74		78
Corn-						
No. 2 mixed.621/2@63			62	@63		421/6
No. 2 w	hite.	64	62	@63		421/2
No. 3 m	xed.	62		621/2		43
No. 3 w	hite.	64		641/2		43
No. 2 ye	l'w	64		64		
No. 3 ye	l'w	631/2		631/2		
Oats-						
No. 2 mixed.421/2@44			421/2@431/2			30
No. 2 no	orth.43	@44	43	@44		301/2
No. 2 w	hite.45	@48	45	@46		32
No. 3 w	hite.44%	451/2	44	@ 10/2		31
No. 4 w	hite.44%	@45		441/2		
No. 3 mi	xed.	42		.0		
		_				

COTTON-Local spot quotations: Ordi-COTTON—Local spot quotations: Ordinary, 7%; good ordinary, 8%; low middling, 8 11-16c; middling, 9 1-16c; good middling, 9 5-16c; good middling, 9 5-16c; middling, fair, 9 13-16c.
WOOL—Steady. General demand fair, reping pace with the offerings, at quotations given in appended table. Bright, rong staple in best demand at 17½@17½c.

ong staple in best demand at 17½071½c. store per bushel: White beans—hand-and for choice uniform lots running well to medium combing 18c is paid. Receipts \$1.65@1.70; screened, \$1.65. Dried green peas picked pea at \$1.75; machine-picked at to medium combing like is paid. Receipts generally are liberal for the season, and those from the more distant points southwest, west and northwest are increasing. Sales, late Saturday and yesterday morning, 75,000 pounds various kinds at quotations, including 4 sacks southern and hard burry at \$%c, small lot Arkansas burry at 10c, 15 sacks do at 12c, 6 sacks do at 12c, 8 lilinois part burry at 14c, c, 9 sacks slightly burry at 16c, small lots clear at 179774c, 147 and 30 and 25 sacks various, 18 sacks northern, all at quotations; also 41 sacks tub at 25c.

Missouri and Illinois—Choice combing and clear mixed, 14%616%c; burry, 12%616c; hard burry, 31.6% at 12c, 31.6% at 31.6

Angora goat hair-Clear, 20c; slight

young America, 114c; long horns, 114c; limburger, 12c. Swiss-Choice, 16@17c; No. 121/2@13e; brick, 121/4c

LIVE POULTRY—Old chickens in only limited supply and firm, with demand mainly shipping) full up to, if not in excess of, offerings. Spring chickens of good marketable size selling fairly well, too, though at easier prices, as supplies are increasing; small chickens very dull. Spring ducks and geese dull and nominal. Old turkeys easier. Chickens, hens, %c; oosters, 5c; spring chickens, 1½c per pounds and over, per pound, 20c; small, er pound, 16c. Spring ducks, per pound, 10c. Spring reese, per pound, 10c. Tur-LIVE POULTRY-Old chickens in only 10c. Spring geese, per pound, 10c. Turkeys, average receipts, 8½c. Ducks, 6½c. Geese, 4@4½c. Live pigeons, per dozen,

STRAWBERRIES Scarce; season near-

MRS. Has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their WINSLOW'S children while teethSOOTHING softens the gums, allays of the softens the gums, allays and is the best remedy for diarrhoen. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Min. Wingstrub." and the so other kind. Twenty-dre outs a bottle.

pound.

PEANUTS-Farmers' stock, per pound (dirt out—Red at 1½@2c, white at 2½½c. POPCORN—On cob. per 100 pounds; white, \$2; rice, \$2.50; mixed, \$1.50.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP—New sugar per pound at 8c for native to 13c for Canada; maple strup, \$0@35c per gallon.

SORGHUM—Prime, \$0@35c per gallon.
HOPS—New York, 21@2c; Pacific coast, 18@19c; foreign, \$0@45c, per gallon.

BROOM COPN—New Sugar per gallon.

The wheat harvest has begun in Stoddard County, Mo. The farmers say the yield will be the best in several years.

18@19c; foreign, 40@43c. BROOM CORN—Market dull and weak on the poorer grades, while firm on choice; little or none offering. Per ton: Common at \$50 to \$60, fair at \$65@75, choice

GRASS SEEDS-Little doing, demand COW PEAS—Sales, per bushel: 15 sacks gray goose at \$1.25, 25 sacks whippoorwill at \$1.30.

ounds. CASTOR BEANS—Prime in car lots, 40 per bushel on track—smaller lots at

Ilc. Angora goat hair—Clear, 20c; slight burry, 13@16c; hard burry, 10c. Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Western—Br'ght medium, 16½c; dark, 13@15c; l'ght fine, 12@14c; heavy and buck, 9@11c. Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma—Medium, 16@16½c; coarse and low, 13@15c; light fine, 13@15c; heavy sandy, 9@11c. Arkansas and Southern—Medium (fieeces), 17@175; choice to extra, \$200600, Horses for the South—Small, light drivers, fair to good, 11½c; medium (loose), 16@16½c; burry, 12½c; medium (loose), 16@16½c; burry, 12½c; hard burry, 9@9½c. Tub-wash-ed—No. 1, 24½@26c; No. 2, 20@21c; burry, 15@17c.

EGG8—Dull and unchanged. Bids on change were 15c, loss off; 14½c, case count, for the best of the receipts. Ined—No. 1, 24½@200; no. 4, 15@10; logor is to see the second of the secon

pay the price asked for it. Creamery signment or two. It was a small run, but Twins, 10%c; singles, 10%c; lors benris, 11%c; lors quickly, there was a con in

iness on the good kinds

Mule quotations (for broke n	aul	es 4	to	þ
years old):				
is hands, extreme range	50	000	70	1
14 hands, bulk of sales	80	000	60	1
14% hands, extreme range	55	000	90	(
14% hands, bulk of sales	55	000	65	1
is hands, extreme range	75	000	110	-
15 hands, bulk of sales	75	000	90	1
151/2 hands, extreme range	90	000	125	-
151/2 hands, bulk of sales	95	000	105	1
16 to 16% hands, extreme		-		
range	120	000	160	1

16 to 161/2 hands, bulk of sales. 126 00@140 00 (Additional Live-Stock Markets on Page 4.)

MISSOURI WEATHER AND CROPS. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau. Missouri section, for the week ending June 9, 1992, is as follows: The past week averaged warmer than usual in all sections of the state ex-

usual in all sections of the state, except the central, where the mean temperature was about normal, but unsea-

EARLEY—At 60c to 70c.

FLANSEED—31.50.

**LOUR—Quotations on soft winter for arr lots trk. Patents, \$1.5663.70; straights at \$3.4963.50; extra fancy, \$3.2663.85; clear, 2.5863.70; low-grade and soft winter in jute sks., \$2.2862.50; hard winter for the wheat crop, and complaints of rute, that the fields will out. The rains have also been unfavorable for the wheat crop, and complaints of rute chromators. The field of the statistic for the wheat crop, and fair themand. Consigned lots at \$1.75 per 6-gallon tray.

CHERRIES—In free receipt and fair themand. Consigned lots at \$1.75 per 6-gallon tray.

CHERLIES—In free receipt and fair themand. Consigned lots at \$1.75 per 6-gallon tray.

CHERLIES—In free receipt and fair themand. Consigned lots at \$1.7

mplaint that but few tubers are seteck box.

PECANS—Steady on basis of 71/46/8c per ting. There has been but little complaint

SONG OF HARVESTERS ABROAD.— The wheat harvest has begun in Stoddard County, Mo. The farmers say the yie'd will be the best in several years. Hands are scarce at \$2 a day. All other crops are very promising. Corn has been plowed three and four times, and is about waist high. Some little laid by.

RURAL WORLD readers should act on GRASS SEEDS—Little doing, demand and offerings being light and prices norminal. Light sales, per 100 pounds, of Hungarian at \$1.20, millet at \$1.28 and timothy at \$5. Dealers report a light business, too. COW PEAS—Sales, per bushel: 15 sacks gray goose at \$1.25, 25 sacks whippoorwill at \$1.30, SORGHUM-CANE SEED—Norminal. FLAXSEED—Norminal at \$1.50 per 100 supplies. Supplies the sale of the suggestions made by Mr. Lyon in his institutes. The value of this institute work will be enhanced many times to the farmers of the state if those of the communities where institutes are to be held will get together and effect local organizations prior to the date of the institutes. We trust this will be done and that or readers will keep us informed regarding what is being done along that line.

VERNON CO. (S. W. MO.) NOTES.

HEMP SEED—Pure test, \$3.05 per 100 pounds.

DRIED FRUIT—Little or nothing doing; between seasons, when the demand is lightest, and there are practically no offerings. Values are nominal; evapor ated rings—apples at 7½c to 3½c; choice sun-dried quarters do at 555%c; choice the 2ist of May we have had four good rains, and of May we have had four good rains, and to grass, corriging. The "green squirrels" are making invoka into the corn fields, but the farmers got in a day's work or so last week plowing, and in a few day's more as short. Flax is generally not a very good stand, but is beginning to bloom, and promises a fair crop at present. But staged the flax crop is a thing that is uncertain until it is in the line.

Ordinary, 13.75; Scotch, 13.85; split peas.

Ordingly, The "green squirrels" are making invoka into the corn fields, but the farmers got in a day's work or so last week plowing, and in a few day's more several points, but the oats are short. Flax is generally not a very good stand, but is beginning to bloom, and promises a fair crop at present. But the flax crop is a thing that is uncertain until it is in the line.

Ordinary, 13.75; Scotch, 13.85; split peas. Editor RURAL WORLD: Since the 21st

FUEL ALCOHOL FOR POTATOES. Mr. Joseph Brucker, World's Fair Com-

missioner to Germany, writes as follows from Berlin, under date of April 25: "I expect to induce the national organisation in Germany for the production and se of alcohol for domestic and industria purposes to make an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Louis World's Fair.

"This industry is rapidly growing and is a great benefit to the farmers. Even in the navy and great ship companies, like the North German Line and the Hamburg-American Line, they are using alcohol motor boats. The organisation referred to could make a fine display of:

"I. Apparatus for the manufacturing of alcohol. "1. Apparatus for the manufacturing of alcohol.
"2. Motors and motor carriages.
"3. Apparatus for illumination by spirit

light.
"4. Apparatus for heating, cooking,

tc.
"Most of the alcohol now used for purposes above mentioned is easily manufac-tured from potatoes by processes so 'm-ple as to be within the capacity and reach of every farmer. This new industry will be a strong competitor with that of This method of utilizing potatoes will

nterest the farmer, not only as opening a new market for this product, but as suggesting possibilities of converting on the farm a big crop into a valuable article a new market for this product, but as suggesting possibilities of converting on the farm a big crop into a valuable article of fuel for home or neighborhood use when ordinary markets are low. The mechanical exhibit at the World's Fair will be unprecedented in magnitude and interest, but the administration should not lose sight of the immense value of an adequate exhibit of the raw materials used in the mechanical arts. What will the World's Fair do for the potato?

THE ASH PILE.

THE ASH PILE.

During the winter months ashes on the farm accumulate rapidly, and because of the "big pile" more attention is given to their care so as to get the best results from them for fertilization. Yet even the small quantity obtained during the summer months shou'd not be carelessly dumped in some out-of-the-way corner and left exposed to the weather. It is caring for the little piles that make possible the big pile.

Prof. Taft of Michigan says: "Of the mineral fertilizers none rank higher than a good quality of good ashes. While they vary considerably with the kind of tree, as well as with the part of the tree from which they come, wood ashes that have not been leached should contain about live per cent of potsah and one and a half per cent of phosphoric acid. On the other hand, if they have been exposed to the

Affalfa—The drouth of last year has prof. Taft of Michigan says: "Of the mineral fertilizers none rank higher than a good quality of good ashes. While they vary considerably with the kind of tree, as well as with the part of the tree from which they come, wood ashes that have not been leached should contain about five per cent of potash and one and a half per cent of phosphoric acid. On the other hand, if they have been exposed to the weather in small plies the greater part of the element, especially of potash, may have been leached out."

To prevent the loss of fertilizing value and to avoid the unsightly ash pile, let them be evenly distributed on ground intended for a strawberry patch or carefully put around fruit trees.

Affalfa—The drouth of last year had caused a great intervals in great therest in the it is a great intervals are experimenting with it in a small way, and it is reported as doing fine in many sections of the state. The acreage for the state is estimated at 29 per cent more than last year, the southwest sections both show a large increase. The other sections all show a decrease. The average of the state is 169. Other forage crops are slightly below last year's acreage.

Cottom—The condition of the cotton crop is now 98. compared with 74 one year

ly over this vicinity. Just a little homegrown stock received that sold at \$26.25 per 3-gallon tray loose. Michigan berries sections it ranged from three to four sections are sections for tranged from three to full beautiful in localities in the central and western growing as it would become too firm. But make used in too great quantities on clay soil, as it would become too firm. But make used late in poor condition and were offered anywhere from %c to \$1.50 per 4-gallon case. Some stock en route from southwest Missouri (on Frisco) train delayed.

BLACKBERRIES—Steady; demand fair for choice stock: soft and poor dull; choice Arkansas at \$262.25 per 6-gallon case—soft less. Texas choice at \$1.562—soft and moldy less.

RASPBERRIES—Pree arrivals, mostly home-grown, which sold at \$1.692.15 and choice red at \$2 per 3-gallon case.

WHORTLEBERRIES—Pree arrivals, mostly home-grown, which sold at \$2.592.50 for red. Consigned lots black at \$1.2591.50 and choice red at \$2 per 3-gallon case.

WHORTLEBERRIES—In free receipt and steady. Home-grown at \$5c per 3-gallon case.

GOOSEBERRIES—In free receipt and steady. Home-grown at \$5c per 3-gallon case.

CURRANTS—Light sales home-grown bidded and lodge loss of rust. Principally upon the bidades, and of lodging on rich grown, are fined by hoges. I am thinking of sowing some more on oats stubble after the oats are unifavorable for the wheat crop, and complaints of rust, principally upon the bidades, and of lodging on rich grown, are fined by hoges. I am thinking of sowing some more on oats stubble. If any of the RURAL WORLD: This is fine growing metals occurred in the extreme northwestern counties, as the would become too fit would become too further found and western counties, and the self-ton on the growing of the would be gate in the extreme northwestern counties, and in a few locality of the would be growing on I have sown a little rape this spring, and it made a rapid growth and is relished by hogs. I am thinking of sowing some more on oats stubble after the oats have been harvested. I will also sow a few cow peas on oat stubble. If any of the RURAL WORLD readers have had any experience along this line I would be glad to hear from them. Will the growing and hogging down of a crop of rape improve the land any?

June 5. FRED WEHRMAN.

Unquestionably, hogs ng down rape will

June 5. FRED WEHRMAN. Unquestionably, hogging down rape will be beneficial to land that needs improving.-Editor

ST CLAIR CO (S W MO) NOTES.

ST. CLAIR CO. (8. W. MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This is June 4 and it is raining. About April 25 a good many people were becoming alarmed on account of the dry weather, but during the last days of that month there was enough rain fell to put the ground in fine condition for farm work. Rain followed rain in rapid succession, and May proved to be extremely wet in this vicinity.

Wheat still promises the best crop for years, except on rich bottom land, where it has fallen, and will give but a light yield.

A good many complain about a poor stand of potatoes, but we have a perfect stand and plenty of new potatoes of good size.

Gardens being generally on dry land.

are extra good. are extra good.

I have seen a number of meadows on which there is a heavy crop of cheat instead of timothy that formerly grew there. Can anybody tell me where this cheat came from? The owner of one of these meadows tells me that there never was any wheat raised upon the ground where the meadow is. A good deal of corn, on fat land, is a complete failure, and much that is still holding out is very weedy. Some tell me that their's is so weedy that they will have to plow the ground and replant, when it gets dry enough, or abandon the idea of getting a crop. I have some corn as high as my shoulders, some just coming up, and, like my neighbors, some to plant yet if the ground gets dry enough before harvest is upon us. cheat came from? The owner of one of upon us.

What I have written above about corn

relates to Sac river bottom. On the prairie ten miles southwest of here corn is in much better condition and promises a

much better condition and promises a good crop.

A short time since I saw a man marking off ground, from which the timber and brush had been cut, so as to check it and planting corn upon it. The land had not been plowed, and I suppose there is, on an average, a stump or a grub on every square yard of ground. They call it "Kepharting corn." taking the name from a Mr. Kephart, who, it is said, always plants his corn that way, without plowing the land before planting, claiming that it is the surest way to get a good crop. I sha'l watch the progress of that crop with interest and report the that crop with interest and report result next fall. A. CALHUS. St. Clair Co., Mo.

MISSOURI CROP PROSPECTS.

The monthly crop report by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is as fol-

The June crop report has been very com-The June crop report has been very complete, there being III of the II4 counties represented and all the principal crops except apples show an improvement over last month, and are generally far above the average for this time of year.

Corn has been practically all planted and nearly all of it cultivated, much of it the th'rd time, and generally is making spiendid growth. In a few fields there has been considerable damage from cut worms, and in some places damage by hall and washing rains, and in a few localities an excess of moisture has pre-

calities an excess of moisture has pre-vented proper cultivation, and some fields are getting quite weedy. The average condition is \$7\$, compared with 77 the same time last year, and with \$1\$, the five-year average at this time. The condition by sections is: Northeast, 97; northwest, 100; central, 96; southwest and southeast.

Wheat—it is not often that farriers compilain of damage on account of too much growth on any crop, but that is the situation now in many places. The rank growth has caused lodging in some places, and the frequent showers and intervening sunshine have been favorable to rust development, and if the same conditions continue we may look for some further damage from this source, both as to quality and quantity. The rank growth has kept the chinch bugs in check, and the damage from this source is only 1 per cent, and damage by Hessian fly 2 per cent. The average condition is 92, compared with 90 one month ago, 83 one year ago and with 75 for the five years' average cand with 75 for the five years' average. Wheat-It is not often that farmer:

with 79 the five-year average. The acreage is, however, 15 per cent below last year. Flax—With a reduced acreage of 14 per

sonably cool weather prevailed at the fully put around fruit trees.

Ashes put on a light soil will render it days ending June 7 exceeded one inch over more compact, but they should not be acreage is 13 per cent less than for 1901.

Potatoes—The acreage for the potato crop is estimated at 90 per cent of last year, and the condition is placed at 95, compared with 90 the five-year average.

Melons—Condition 82, acreage 96.

Apples—As the season advances the effects of last year's drouth become more apparent, and, as surmised in the last report, there is a failing off in the condition of apples. The canker worm has also done great damage in many places,

re being grain-fed at this time. are being grained at this time. The number of young animals, compared with the number last year, is as follows: Lambs. 99; calves, 85; horse coits, 92; mule coits, 92; pigs. 68 per cent. There newer has been a time when the farmers were more determined and were making a

ILLINOIS.

Metropolis, Ill., June 5.—Wheat harvest began in Massac county to-day. The sea-son has been favorable and the crop is an excellent one in quality and quantity. An abundance of rain has failen during the last week, and this insures well-ma-tured and well-filled wheat heads. Other crops are in fine condition.

MISSOURI'S AWARDS AT THE BUF-FALO AND CHARLESTON EX-POSITION.

Buffalo Exposition

May 1 to Nov. Medals.

Medals.

Medals.

Medals. Agricultural Exhibit, in charge of E. S. Garver, Grant City, Mo. Horticultural Exhibit, in charge of Charles C. Bell, Boonville, Mo. Mo. Mines and Mining charge of Fayette P.Graves,
Doe Run, Mo......
Educational Exhibit,
in charge of Robert
M. Yost, St. Louis, Forestry Exhibit, in charge of J. Beal, Edina, Mo Exhibit charge of J. Beal, Edina, Mo

Charleston Expo-1901 to June 1.

Medals.

Medals.

Medals.

Medals.

Medals. Agricultural Exhibit, in charge of E. S. Garver, Grant City, Mo.
Horticultural Exhibit, in charge of Company in charge of Charles C. Bell, Boonville,

C. Bell, Boonville,
Mo.
Mines and Mining
Exhibit, in charge of Fayette P.Graves.
Doe Run, Mo......
Educational Exhibit, in charge of Robert M. Yost, St. Louis, Forestry Exhibit, in charge of J. Beal, Edina, Mo. Dairy Exhibit. in charge of J. F. Beal, Edina, Mo....

Totals of Buffalo Medals.

Medals.

Medals.

Medals.

Agricultural Exhibit, in charge of E. S. Garver, Grant City, Mo. in charge of Charles C. Bell, Boonville, Mo. and Mining Exhibit, in charge of Fayette P.Graves 5 6 29 12 40 52 Doe Run, Mo...... Educational Exhibit, in charge of Robert M. Yost, St. Louis, 7 11 2 1 20 21 Forestry Exhibit, in charge of J. F. rorestry Exhibit, in charge of J. F. Beal, Edina, Mo....
Dairy Exhibit, in charge of J. F. Beal, Edina, Mo....

. 1 .. 83 1 84 Total 66 47 129 196 242 440 CUTTING AND CURING HAY.



"THE STANDARD" The Only Scale He use in the United itates doing a strictly mail order business: To sales men out! Saves us big expenses. MEANS PROFIT AND SUCCESS: St. Dails, Mo. Befor to Dails, Bradstreet's or any basis of banker at 8t. Louis.

the morning upon hs mower and ride out of the field at 6 o'clock at night upon out of the held at 8 o clock at hight upon his rake or cart as fresh as in the morning, for the horse has furnished the muscle under his direction to do the mowing, tedding, raking and pitching. The haying season has been, through the aid of haying machinery, reduced from six weeks to about two, and the crop is secured in better condition and at the

Columbia, Mo., June 5. Secretary.

TEXAS OATS CROP.

Houston, Tex., June 5.—The Texas oat crop, now nearly harvested, will amount to about 25,000,000 bushels, according to reports to the Grain Dealers' Association. It is bringing from 45 to 55 cents a bushel. and ten tons cured too much to one that is cured too little. The lack of apprecia ILLINOIS.

Metropolis, Ill., June 5.—Wheat harvest began in Massac county to-day. The season has been favorable and the crop is an excellent one in quality and quantity. An abundance of rain has fallen during the last week, and this insures well-matured and well-filled wheat heads. Other crops are in fine condition.

POTATO TRUST ORGANIZED.—Articles of incorporation of the Kansas City curing other kinds of hay than clover.

POTATO TRUST ORGANIZED.—Articles of incorporation of the Kansas City Potato Company, generally known as the "Potato Combine," were filed to-day with the recorder of deeds. The capital stock is \$30,000, divided into 4,000 shares, at \$5 a share. Fifty per cent of the stock is fully paid up. Practically every commission and produce merchant in Kansas City is interested financially in the new company. The life of the company is fixed at fifty years, and its objects are set forth in the articles "to buy, sell and handle potatoes." The real object is to control the Kansas City potato market.

MISSOURI'S AWARDS AT THE BUFFALO AND CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

HENRY CO., MO., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: During March we thought we would have an uncommonly early spring with good pasture by the early part of April, but April came in dry and cool, and grass came on very slowly. About April 25 we had several heavy rains (one too heavy. in fact) follows: slowly. About April 20 we had several heavy rains (one too heavy, in fact) followed by warm weather, which caused the pastures, meacows and oat fields to make up in great shape. Since that time the weather couldn't have been more favorable for the growth of crops. The mercury has stood at about 65, and we have had good, warm rains just about as have had good, warm rains just about as we have needed them, until yesterday (May 24) when they "trebled" on us, and gave us three regular "guille washers" inside of about eight hours. It wasn't just what we wanted, but we took them

inside of about eight hours. It wasn't just what we wanted, but we took them just as they came, but after last year's experience we won't "kick" as long as we can keep our heads out of water. Wheat looks as fine as I ever saw anywhere, and if there are not too many heavy rains and wind to put it down, Henry County will have a big wheat crop considering the acreage.

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8 . 1 . 4

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25 . 4 . 5 . 5 . 6 . 7

There is a good stand, generally speaking, and is growing nicely. Oats came on slowly after sowing, owing to the cool, dry weather, but are now making up for lost time.

This has been a good season on newly sown clover and timothy, and if conditions continue favorable there will be a good crop of hay.

There are still some hogs and cattle on feed through the country. I think if the beef trust acclusions would feed of ew care.

feed through the country. I think if the beef trust agitators would feed a few cars of \$40 steers on 70-cent corn they would see the folly of their way, stop their powwowing and hunt up some other bugabo to bark at. Clinton, Mo.

CONCERNING SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

the following facts with reference to the seventeen-year locusts. He is sending the facts out in circular form and they are of great interest to the agricultural communities of the state in consideration of the damage done by these insects to young fruit trees.

There are supposed to be but five broods

of the seventeen-year Cleada (or locust) in Missouri. These broods appear regu-larly at certain intervals, some every iarly at certain intervals, some every
thirteen years and some every seventeen
years. Several years ago, while one of the
broods appeared in Missourl of the
thirteen-year kind, there appeared
at the same time a brood of the seventeen-yar kind. The result was that in
mapping out the exact area of these two
broods it was found to be practically impossible, because they are both of the
same species. This year, however, one
of those broods will appear east of us,
while our brood will not occur. However, it is possible that the brood east of
us may overlap somewhat into Missourl,
and it becomes very important that we
take advantage of this separation of the
broods this year in order to definitely
bound them for future prediction of outbreaks.

You will understand that when these insects occur, they do so, as a rule, in immense numbers, and og great damage to

sects occur, they do so, as a rule, in immense numbers, and do great damage to young trees and nursery stock, especially to young rochards, while their injury in older trees is less marked. We des



SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS llment 708. \$130 pays for tuition, room rest and use of Box M. Chillis 15 EGG8, 75c S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barrol 100, \$3.50 P. Eccks. Farm grown. P. Eccks. Farm grown. (Bex 88) UPPER AUTON, D.L.



herefore, to be able to predict the future therefore, to be able to predict the future occurrence of these Periodic Cleades defi-nitely for each region in Missouri, and, therefore, I respectfully request you to keep watch this summer for the appearance of any of the Periodic Cleades in your neighborhood or in your counters.

ance of any of the Periodic Cleades in your neighborhood or in your county. The Periodic Cleada is smaller and darker colored than the one which occurs every year and has the prominent veins on the wings reddish or orange colored, while the one which occurs every year is not only larger, but has the veins greenish in color. This will enable you to separate the two strategies. arate the two species.

I enclose a circular from the United States Department of Agriculture which

will give you the information more in de

This fall I will send you a postal and re-This fall I will send you a postal and request you to kindly return the same indicating whether or not the periodic Cicada was observed by you or by any reliable person in your neighborhood or county. While we firmly believe that the insect will not occur in Missouri this year, nevertheless the uncertainty makes it important that you make these observations this season, on account of the great economic bearing which this insect has upon the horticultural interests of this state.

J. M. STEDMAN,
Entomologist of the Missouri Experiment Station.

Columbia, Mo.

BROOM CORN TO BE SCARCE.

Charleston, Ill., June 4.-A conservative survey of the great broom corn belt of Illinois, wherein is raised two-thirds of the crop of the United States, shows a condition of affa'rs which will not be very condition of affairs which will not be very encouraging to the broom manufacturers. Chinch bugs and the seventeen-year locusts are getting in their work in this section, but this is not the only thing which stares the growers and manufacturers in the face. Indications are teat there will be a shortage in hands at cutting time. The high prices being paid for Indian corn and oats have caused the farmers to devote many acres of land to these cereals, and thus the broom corn acreage is reduced to a degree which only can be estimated when the crop is out this fall.

During the past two weeks manufacturers have scoured this section of the

turers have scoured this section of the country, and the warehouses are now practically empty of brush, while the farmers have a very small amount of corn on hand, and it is of a very poor quality. During the past few days rush orders for several car loads of corn have come from Californis, but the brokers here have been unable to supply the demand. The demand is very heavy, but the work is being done on the undertone, and only those acquainted with the situation realize the pressure being brought on the brokers to secure as much brush as possible.

The brokers throughout this section are much concerned, and several who have canvassed the territory for statistics are confident that the price on brush will be much higher before cutting time. From \$100 to \$110 per ton is being paid at the present for good corn. quality. During the past few



The haying season is about the easiest and pleasantest of any farm operations, says the "Mirror and Farmer." Horsepower has been substituted for man-power has been substituted for man-power in propelling the instruments of cutting, raking and pitching the hay. The